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Contents

PAGE

1. Governor's Message 13
2. Chief Minister's Message 14
3. The Second Five-Year Plan—*C. Subramaniam.* 15
4. Achievements under the First Five-Year Plan—*T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S.* 24
5. Agriculture under the Second Five-Year Plan—*M. Bhaktavatsalam* 33
6. Irrigation Projects—*U. Ananda Rao* 41
7. Power Projects and the Plan—*V. P. Appadurai.* 50
8. Development of Highways—*K. K. Nambiar* ... 59
9. The Public Servant: His Outlook on Life—*W. R. S. Satthianadhan, I.C.S.* 66
10. Progress of Community Development in Madras State—*N. E. S. Raghavachari, I.C.S.* 70
11. Land Reforms—*M. A. Manickavelu* 75
12. Development of Health Services—*A. B. Shetty.* 77
13. Trends in Local Administration—*S. S. Ramaswami Padayachi* 81
14. Education under the Plan—*N. D. Sundaravadivelu* 83
15. Trips from Madras—*J. M. Lobo Prabhu, I.C.S.* 86
16. Cyclone and the Relief Measures 93
17. The Problem of Incentive in the Public Service—*N. Murugesa Mudaliar* 99
18. Fight Against Tuberculosis—*Dr. T. S. Adisubramaniam* 98
19. Khadi Development—*S. Swaminathan* 101
20. Cottage Industries in Madras State—*T. K. Palaniappan, I.A.S.* 108
21. Tuticorin Pearl Fisheries—*V. John* 114

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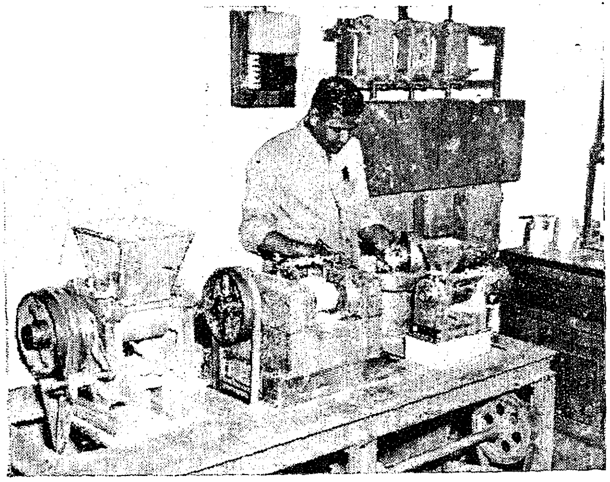

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Eighth Year of Useful Existence

THE "Madras Information", the official organ of our State Government, completes the eighth year of its useful existence today; and I greet all those responsible for the publication, on the success that has attended their endeavours, and wish them all every health and happiness.

It is indeed a matter of deep regret that though anything—even the barest trifle—that goes wrong, receives great publicity, the good things that are being done under the auspices of Government, are constantly going, more or less, by default. It is therefore necessary that a magazine like the "Madras Information" should sedulously make efforts to make known to the general public what is being done for the well-being of the common man in our search for a Welfare State. I think the "Madras Information" has done good work in this direction, and deserves the support and encouragement of all those who value peace and prosperity, and are anxious for the continued progress of our nation-building activities.

I have myself been a regular reader of the "Madras Information", and I have often been struck at the variety of information and the necessary guidance that it gives about the various departments and activities of the State. I hope it will attract an ever-increasing circle of readers and will be able to induce larger and still larger numbers of men and women to co-operate with Government in their good work.

I wish the journal all success.

Sri Prakasa

Governor of Madras

8 - JAN 1955

Work to Promote Public Weal

IN a few days we shall be celebrating Pongal, the great harvest festival of Tamil Nad. Let us be satisfied with the bounty of the harvest, and make plans for the next season.

The farmer does not stop with taking stock on the threshing floors and in the barns ; even as the golden grains are being bundled into the bullock-carts, he arranges for seed supplies, manure and agricultural implements. One crop cannot last a lifetime.

Work is the active principle in the cycle of life. When we cease to toil—for personal betterment, common benefit or the national progress—we forfeit our right even to the fruits of our erstwhile labours. None may rest, for we redeem our obligation to the past by pledging our present service to the future.

Let us then stand awhile to look back upon past achievements. We in Madras State have come a long way on the path of freedom, nearing the goal of economic prosperity, social happiness and spiritual contentment.

The critical food situation which till recently caused us alarm, has eased considerably, enabling the State to lift the irksome control measures, and even build up substantial surplus stocks.

The fight against food shortage has been a long and arduous struggle. Thanks to the mercy of Nature we have had good seasonal rains in the past two years and we may be said to have turned the corner. Projects like Lower Bhavani, Malampuzha, Manimuthar and the Mettur Canals promise early benefits : work is under way on other schemes like the Vaigai, Amaravathi and Sathanur. Besides these two important factors, we may look forward to increased production through improved

...MARA PUBLIC ...
4 - JUN 1956

Earth Dam

The civilisation of the south is as ancient as time and has largely centred and grown around the Cauvery. It precedes the Aryan era, and the pre-Aryan Dravidian culture, with its independent origin was so vital and refined that it retains to this day much of its identity, after thousands of years of co-existence with a powerful, competing intellectual influence. Waves after waves of new civilisations have thus penetrated, filtered and purified from the North, and nurtured into a peaceful harmony in the Cauvery valley. Deep down, like the Ganga in Aryavartha and the Nile in Egypt, the source and inspiration of all evolution and cultural synthesis in the South is this perennial life-giving stream. The history
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only on one side. As a number of natural drainages are intercepted, about 191 cross-drainage works have been built. In addition, 106 bridges, 6 regulators and a number of direct and head-sluices have been provided.

The total length of distributaries is about 500 miles, involving about 6,000 masonry works. The ryots are given technical advice by field officers in the excavation of the distributaries, and in the use of water for growing differen crops in the most economica v. Field channels are excavated up to 75 acre limit at Government cost t enable speedy development of t project. Land for these channels e down to 25 acres and below is acqui at Government cost.

Experimental lining is being tri in three distributaries to ascertain t saving in transmission and seepa losses.

Project Township

The project employed at the stage of construction 30,000 labou a day. To house the labourers a staff, a moder colony was constructed on nning lines. Nearly grades of officers or housing the lt. Community

fixed for completion. The construction of the Headworks was in charge of one Executive Engineer, and the Canals under another Executive Engineer with necessary Assistant Engineers and other staff. The whole project work was under the direct control of the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

The total cost of the scheme is about 10 crores and a return of about ... r cent is expected.

habilitation of Displaced Persons

... ter spread of 30 square miles, reservoir has submerged only ... 6,000 acres of private lands, the Ar eing reserved forest area and in oke (waste) lands. About 1,000 ref s have been displaced from mu ea. All the private owned lands of ouses in the reservoir bed were fu ed at the market rate, plus 15 W nt solatium to cover compulsory ha ition. In addition the people ... were displaced have been given ... e sites to build houses and land up to five acres for each family. They were also given the removable building materials on their old buildings at 25 per cent of the cost at which they were acquired. The transport of materials from the old villages to the new sites was done by the Government free of cost. The old villages that had gone under water were those that had developed in a haphazard way in the course of many years. But when the people were rehabilitated in the new area, well-planned villages were formed and it is now a pleasing sight to see these new villages laid out and developed neatly.

Project Benefits

... e project began its first yield of ... its from September 1952. An ... of about 5,000 acres was irrigated ... 53 and about 45,000 acres in ... ng the second crop. ... of 115,000 a... ... en for irri...

Wages to Agricultural and Skill...

The index numbers of wages paid to the different ... tural and skilled labour in the Madras State during th... November 30, 1954 with the fortnight ended April 15, ... or 100 were as follws :—

Classification of Labour.	*Type of Labour.*	*Rural Wage index.*	*Variati... with th...*
1 Ploughmen ..	Men ..	98·0	A
2 Sowers and transplanters.	Men ..	86·0	A
	Women ..	101·5	A
	Non-Adults.	110·3	A
3 Weeders	Men ..	91·4	
	Women ..	96·8	
	Non-Adults.	88·6	
4 Reapers and harvesters.	Men ..	86·5	
	Women ..	89·4	
	Non-Adults.	80·0	
5 Herdsmen ..	Men ..	121·9	
	Women ..	148·5	
	Non-Adults.	117·9	
6 Other Agricultural Labourers.	Men ..	98·3	
	Women ..	100·7	
	Non-Adults.	93·8	
7 Skilled labourer—			
(*a*) Carpenters ..	Men ..	101	
(*b*) Blacksmiths ..	Men ..	104·3	
(*c*) Cobblers ..	Men ..	118·7	

a project which has the distinction of being the first to be completed after independence and within the period of the First Five-Year Plan.

(*By Courtesy "Bhagirath"*)

Po...

(*Continued from page 4*)

execution to the beneficiarie... selves. Thus a new spirit ... ...d ...

Prestressed Concrete with Special Reference to Palar Bridge

By SRI K. K. NAMBIAR, Chief Engineer (Highways)

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distances or carry much heavier loads than has so far been possible with conventionally designed girders. Another advantage is that if unexpected overloading induces deep sagging and causes slight cracks a prestressed beam will recover its original shape and the cracks will be effectively sealed immediately on removing the load.

One of the most impressive characteristics of prestressing is that it enables long span beams to be constructed of short precast units much like a group of books can be lifted from a shelf by applying pressure to the ends.

Prestressed concrete structures generally require less concrete than standard designs—perhaps 25 per cent less. The saving in steel is likely to be greater—may be 60 per cent—but with steel of higher strength.

The process of prestressing consists of passing high strength wires through a concrete member and stretching them. Then, while still stretched, they are anchored against each end of the member, and their effort to return to their original length compresses the re... Thus the beam that with... he prestressing forces that are slightly higher than require... emonstrates in advance its...

structure required 740 tons of mild steel whereas the present design needs only 485 tons of steel though the latter is slightly costlier having to be imported now.

This bridge is 2,202 feet between the abutments and consists of 23 spans of 90 feet long. The piers are of plain concrete 6 feet wide at top and 7 feet wide at river bed. These are supported by well foundations consisting of two circular wells having 12 feet external diameter and 8 feet internal diameter. The average depth to which the wells have been sunk is 32 feet.

The deck is made up of four prestressed girders with 6 inches thick reinforced concrete slab cast on top of them. The girders are hollow in the shape of 'U' 61 inches deep and 41 inches wide. The bottom and sides of 'U' are 6 inches and 5 inches thick respectively.

The 'U' girders are first laid out in 9 feet lengths with 6 inches thick diaphragms interposed. Then they are prestressed with 256 wires of 5 mm dia... meter made up into eight cabl... 32 wires each. The wires are stret... two at a time and anchored into... wich plates bearing ag... e... of beams by mea...

Development of Electricity: Progress During March 1955

The number of villages electrified reached a new high, during the month of March. Out of a total number of 79 villages electrified during the month, 18 are under Pykara, 19 under Mettur, 28 under Papanasam and 14 under Madras Systems. 43 extension schemes were sanctioned by the Chief Operation Engineers and Chief Engineer for Electricity at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,03,588. 136·44 miles of high tension lines and 152·629 miles of low tension lines were constructed during the month under review.

The inflows in hydro-reservoirs were poor and the storages in Mukurthy and Papanasam lakes were depleted to meet the increasing demand in consumption of the Grid. The storage at Mettur was also reduced due to poor inflows. The hydro-systems were getting relief from the Madras Electricity Systems apart from the Madura Thermal Station being used to the maximum extent.

Work on Pykara Plant extension III stage, the South Kanara Scheme and the Madras Plant Extensions was in progress. Under the Periyar Hydro-Electric Schemes, excavation in power-house area for the diver channel was continued, and the to the power-house was comple Rock blasting for widening irriga tunnel was progressing. Exca for the formation of the chann the diversion of flow at Forebay was also progressing.

Pykara-Coimbatore, Nama Salem, Singarapet-Villupuram, garapet-Vellore, Coimbatore-Ma karai, and several other transmis lines were in various stages of const tion.

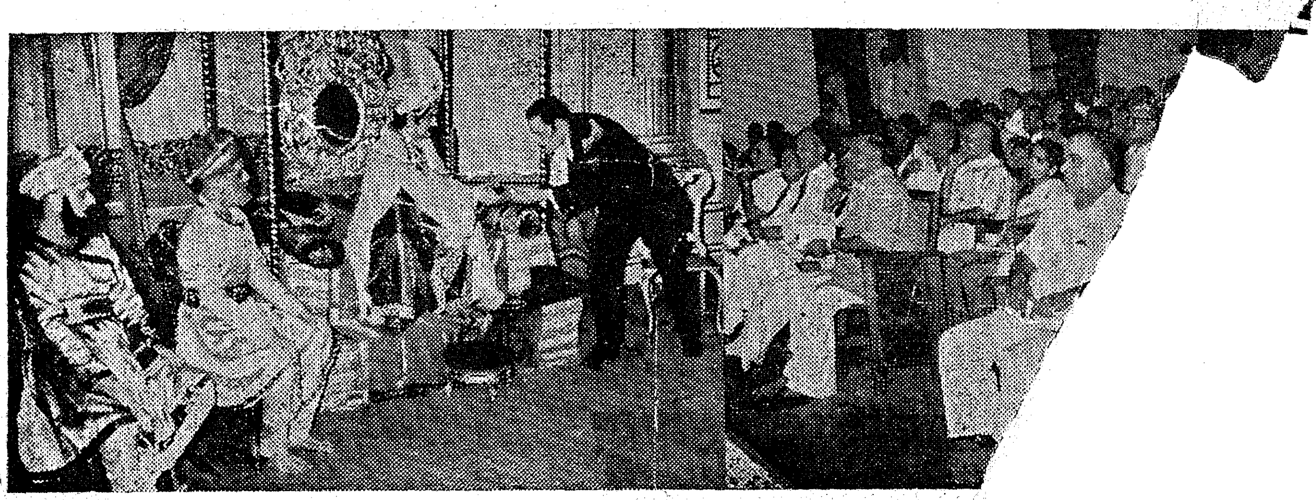
(Continued from the previous page.)

six times the design load. This is the second largest prestressed concrete girder to be tested to destruction. A report on this test was published as a paper in *I.R.C. Journal*, Volume XVII.

The total cost of the bridge is Rs. 25 lakhs. Cost of foundation is 5·9 lakhs. Cost of substructure is 3·2 lakhs. The cost of superstructure alone is Rs. 10·5 lakhs.

	Cement in tons.		*Steel in tc*	
	R.C.	*P.S.C.*	*R.C.*	*P.S*
Palar Bridge—				
Foundation	1,490	848	107·0	18
Substructure	507	945	17·5	
Superstructure	1,129	1,270	616 0	2
	3,126	3,063	740·5	

Savings in cement—about 2 per cent. Savings in steel—about 34·5 per cent.



The Secretariat Association put on board the drama "Nur Jehan" at Ann 355

The Role of Zoos in the Preservation of Wild Life

By Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, Minister for Agriculture

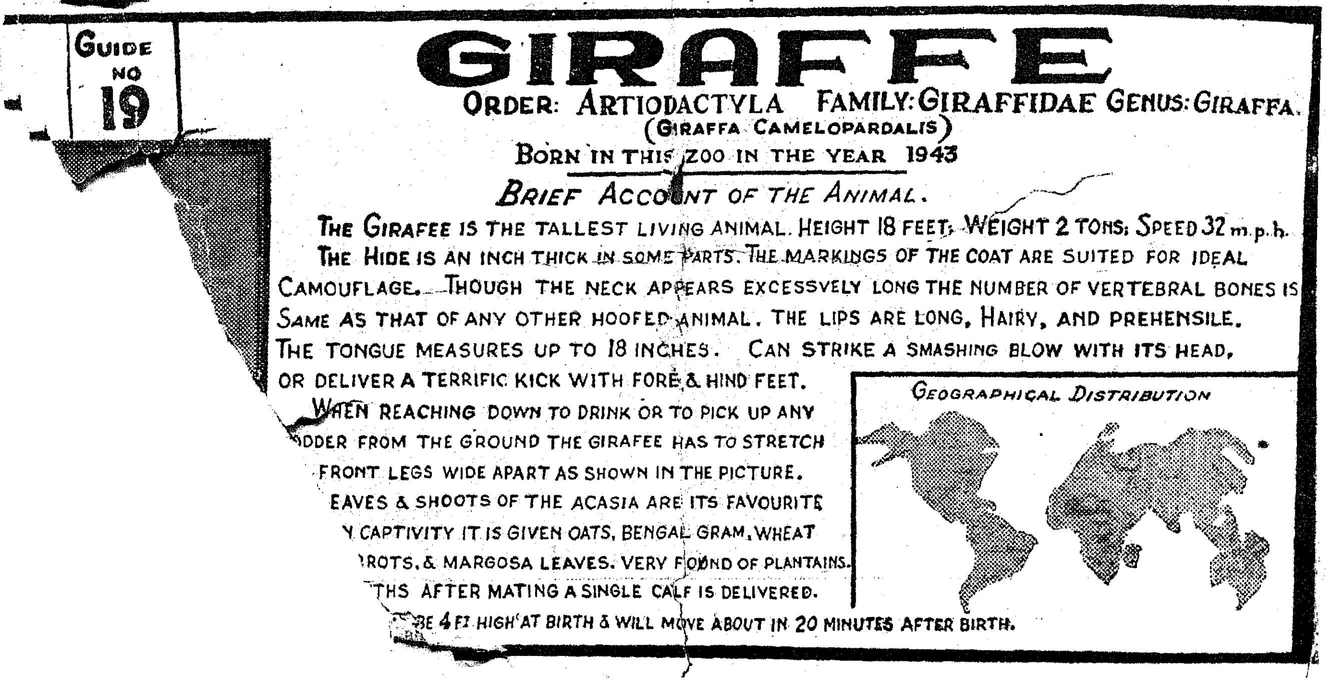
> *The reconstruction of a nation has many phases. Many problems of our country which were naturally neglected in the context of the supreme priority of the freedom struggle are now coming up to the surface demanding the attention of the nation builders. The preservation of wild life is one such problem. From a long term point of view, the preservation of the fauna of our country assumes as much importance as say, constructing a bridge over Palar or a dam across the Bhavani. The very contemplation of such an integrated programme has an aura of romance about it.*

-grateful to the Indian Board of Life for affording me the oppor- y to open the first conference of the Superintendents in India, and it me great pleasure to welcome you on the occasion.

hen the Inspector-General of sts invited me to inaugurate the ary session of the Zoo Superinten- of the Indian Union, I accepted it pleasure for more than one reason. y this is a Conference first of its and it is a signal honour that as should be chosen as its venue. dly all of us, in Madras, are very of the Madras Zoo and its arity is evidenced by the number itors patronizing the Zoo daily. will be glad to know that about persons visit our zoo daily not to f larger crowds on holidays. wild life has held a fascination and I am interested in its con- servation. Both as a Minister in charge of Forests and by natural inclination I consider it my duty to give necessary protection to the dumb denizens of the Wilds.

Wild Life Vanishing

Zoos as you are aware are popularly associated with wild animals. With the struggle for existence of man, followed by his inherent and ardent desire for pleasure, the wild life in this country is becoming a vanishing asset and a few of our notable animals are even on the verge of total extinction. The National Government have felt that the time has reached for them to take some positive steps to preserve the fauna of the country, and prevent their extinction and maintain the balance of nature. They have accordingly constituted the Indian Board for Wild Life to achieve the object. State Wild Life Boards have also been constituted correspondingly at State level. In this State an area of about 120



square miles of forests in Mudumalai in the Nilgiris district has been converted into a Game Sanctuary, where destruction of wild life is totally prohibited, and where opportunities are afforded to the public to see the wild animals in their natural environments.

The Role of the Zoos

The Zoos serve an auxiliary part of the national endeavour to preserve wild life. Species of wild animals are not only preserved there, but are also multiplied. They afford scope to the public who may not have the opportunity and means of going over to the game sanctuaries, to meet wild animals face to face which has a fascination of its own. They also serve to create in the minds of the people kindly feeling towards the animals they see in captivity and visualise their grandeur in their natural abode in the forests.

To conserve wild life resources we must have a fairly accurate idea of what we have to conserve and what we wish to conserve. In other words, we should know what our stock consists of, we should know where it is to be found, and we should have a knowledge of its ecology, numbers, and status. These questions cannot be answered straightaway except after careful survey.

Let us take the larger forms of Wild Life and consider certain species. Wild elephants, for instance, may have, as they have in India and elsewhere, an economic value, apart from the value of their ivory because they are used for transport purposes. Therefore, there is probably in such States a desire to conserve elephants for economic reasons and it is not desired to see the Wild Stock exterminated. A wild elephant is certainly out of place in a highly cultivated or an industrial area, but not out of place in his natural habitat, and so long as it is desired to conserve, wild elephants for economic reasons, so long should we retain sufficient of their habitat to make that conservation a possibility. I merely give this illustration as an instance of one reason for consideration of the problem from the economic point of view.

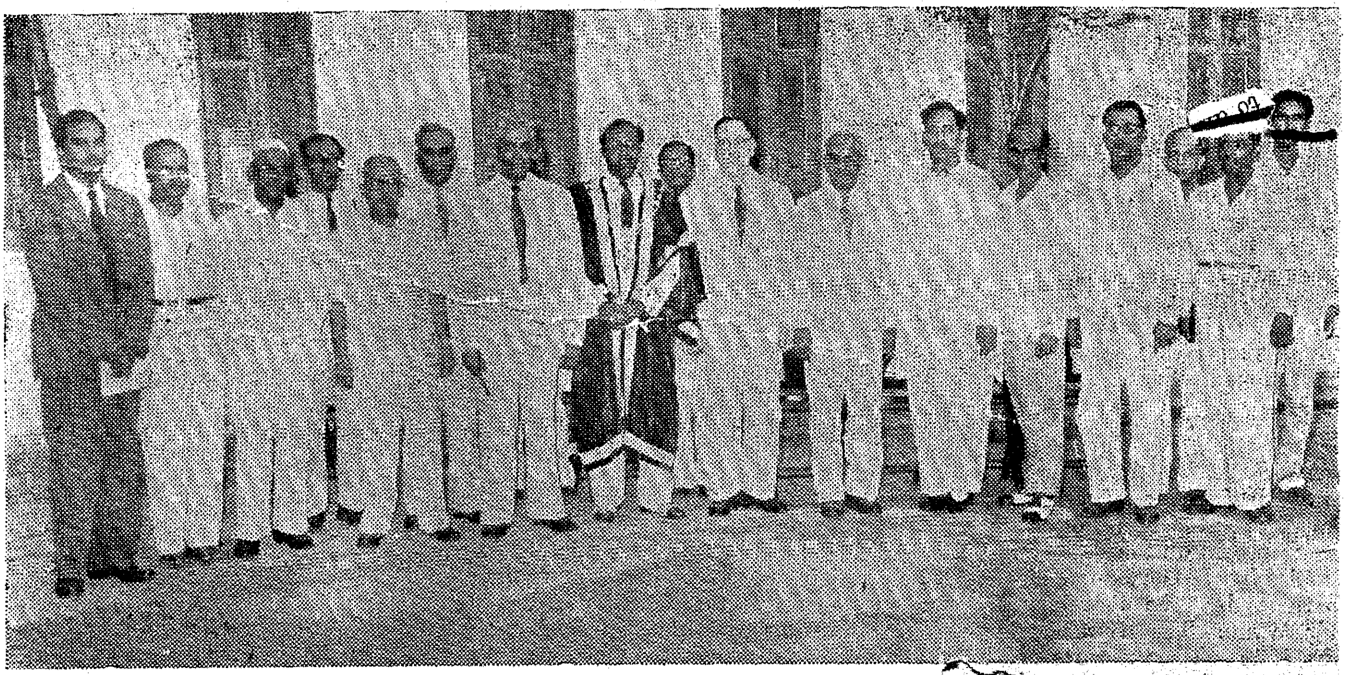
The Commercial and Aesthetic value

There is much wild life which we cannot claim as having to our knowledge any direct commercial value to the community, although its aesthetic value may be great. One can easily divide the classes of commercially valuable and aesthetically valuable wild life by taking into consideration the furbearing wild animals and the many attractive song birds which delight our hearts and soothe our nerves. People desi that both classes should be conserve but for dissimilar reasons. Then aga wild life is conserved for recreation over the world—another reason differe from those discussed—and the be method of presenting it is in the form a zoo.

It is legitimate to presume that the being many reasons for the continuar of Wild Life, proper steps for its conse vation should be taken and therefc one would expect to receive the suppc and approval of the public for a sound policy of conservation.

It will be difficult and even haz dous for me to venture to expound the topic of zoos before a gatheri comprised of Naturalists, Conservati ists and experienced Superintende of various zoos in the Indian Uni Therefore I will only content myself mentioning that a zoo in every State i necessity as it provides opportunit for self-education, besides creating lc and sympathy for wild life. I ha always felt that there is need for est lishing within every Zoological garc an enclosure, neat and attracti styled as 'children's corner' stocking it with young harmless pets that the children may as they grow

(*Continued on page* 19)



A Conference of Zoo Superintendents of the Indian Union was held in the City on 5th May 1 The photo shows the Superintendent with Sri M. A. Chidambaram Chettiar, Mayor of Ma

PUBLIC LIB... 1953

Our Legislature

By Sri A. J. SABESAN, M.A., Secretary to the Council

The present parliamentary system of Government has evolved through historic struggles between despotism and the will of the people. The most perfect form of democracy yet, it is the sacred duty of all vigilant people to preserve that system against onslaughts, particularly from those who wax eloquent on the "superior" type of democracy, characterised by single list elections and "absence" of opposition. In that context, it would be interesting to our readers to read these series of articles on the working of our Legislature. In this first article of the series, the author deals with the first Session after the General Elections.

Periodical Dissolution

Lord Snell said of the British 'arliament:

"It is never outworn or senile, for it periodically renews its life on a completed franchise; and more than any other body, secular or ecclesiastical it reflects the virtues, the shortcomings and the character of the British People."

A periodical dissolution of Parliament ; an essential feature of the Parlia- ıentary system of Government and his gives the people at large an pportunity to pronounce for or against he policy put forward by a particular olitical party. The Parliament as econstituted reflects "the mood of ıe nation at the time." Our Legis- ıtive Assembly is accordingly dissolved ither in exercise of the power vested ı the Governor or on the efflux of time, iz., five years from the date appointed or its first meeting. A general election ; held and a new Assembly is consti- uted. The Legislative Council is not ubject to dissolution and as nearly as ossible one-third of the members hereof retire as soon as may be on the xpiration of every second year in ccordance with the provisions made n that behalf by Parliament by law. A general election is held when it is irst constituted and biennial elections re held and nominations made to fill ıp the vacancies caused by the retire- nent of members as stated above.

The First Meeting

After the Legislature has been so onstituted, tne members meet for the irst time in the House of which they re members on the date and place ıotified by the Governor and intimated o them by the Secretary to the egislature. The Speaker/Chairman, vho is to allot the seats not having een elected, seats are reserved ... y or the members of the Governr ... and others occupy any available seat in the House. The temporary Speaker/Chairman appointed by the Governor under Article 180 (1) of the Constitution bows to the empty Chair and takes his seat. (He presides till the Speaker/Chairman is chosen under Article 182 of the Constitution.)

In the House of Commons every member has to produce formal evidence of his membership in the shape of a certificate of return issued to him by the Returning Officer. In India, the Chair receives official information from the Returning Officers concerned in regard to the elected candidates and from the Government in regard to the members nominated by the Governor. Another difference is that in England the election of the Speaker precedes the swearing-in of members whereas in India it is the other way. Any member who has not made his oath or affirmation as member is not also deemed to have been duly nominated or be entitled to vote in the election of the Speaker or the Chairman as the case may be.

The Swearing-in

The first business of the new Legislature is therefore the swearing-in of members. Article 188 of the Constitution prescribes for every member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council an oath or affirmation in the following terms, viz:

"I, A. B., having been elected (or nominated) a member of the Legislative Assembly (or Legislative Council) do solemnly swear in the name of God (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

The temporary Speaker/Chairman takes his oath of allegiance before the Governor as soon as he is appointed as such. The Secretary to the House calls upon the other members to take the oath usually in the following order:

- Ministers;
- Leader of the official Opposition;
- Leaders of Parties;
- Ex-Ministers;
- Government Whip; and
- Other Hon. Members in the alphabetical order.

The forms of oath are handed over to them by the Secretary as the members reach their seats one after another. After taking the oath or making the affirmation before the temporary Speaker/Chairman, the members shake hands with him, sign the Register maintained for the purpose and take their seats in the House. Ministers do not take their oath under this Article in the House if they had already taken it before the Governor while taking the oath of secrecy as Ministers.

Members who are sworn-in after the first meeting of a new Legislature take the oath before the Speaker/Chairman.

Election of the Speaker

As soon as may be after the members have been sworn-in, they proceed to elect a Speaker/Chairman as the case may be. The Governor fixes a date for the holding of the election and the Secretary sends to every member notice of the date so fixed. In most cases efforts have been made to bring about uniformity in the election by an agreement beforehand among the various parties. In that case, the opposing candidates withdraw and the name of the remaining candidate is announced and he is declared elected. There have however been instances of contested elections in the Pre-Reform Councils and the Legislature under the Constitution. In such cases the election is conducted according to the method prescribed by the rules of the House.

After his election, the Speaker/Chairman-elect is conducted to the Chair by the Leaders of the House and of the Opposition or by two members belonging to two main parties of the House. He bows to the House and takes his seat. The Leaders of every section of opinion in the House join in congratulating him most heartily. Then the Speaker/Chairman expresses his thanks to the Assembly/Council for the warm reception of his election.

The Governor's Address

The preliminary business of the first session after the general election is now complete and what next follows is the Governor's Address, informing the Legislature of the causes of its summons on the analogy of the "speech from the Throne" in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. This is common to every first session of each year.

On the date and time appointed by the Governor for this purpose, both Houses assemble together in the Legislative Assembly Hall and occupy the seats available to them irrespective of their party denominations or the House of which they are members.

The Governor on arrival is received at the main porch to the Legislative Assembly by the Speaker, the Chairman and the Secretaries to the Legislative Assembly and the Council and led in a procession along the main entrance to the Assembly Chamber and conducted to the dais. The arrival of the Governor is announced by the Assistant Secretary to the Assembly. A deep silence falls on the House and the Members remain standing till the Governor takes his seat in the dais. The Governor then delivers his address. This is really a statement of Government policy, the views of the Government on important matters together with a broad outline of the legislative intentions of the Government as envisaged at the time. He then leaves the Chamber accompanied by the Speaker and Chairman and the Secretaries to the Assembly and the Council in a procession in the same order as before to the portico where the Speaker and Chairman see him off. Members remain standing till the Governor has left the Assembly Chamber and then disperse amid animated conversation and merry laughter.

The two Houses assembled together to hear the Governor's Address cannot be said to be a Joint session in the sense of a meeting of the two Houses for the purpose of transacting any business under the provisions of the Constitution. Neither the Chairman nor the Speaker presides on that occasion. It is a problem therefore as to how to maintain order at that time. On the 6th May, 1952, when the Governor rose to deliver his Address, a member of the Council rose to what he called 'a point of order' and made a speech. After making his speech, he and several members of the two Houses left the Hall. Such a conduct on the part of the M.L.C. involved was taken to be a breach of privilege of the House and a motion for admonition to him on this ground was subsequently moved in the Council but was not pressed. As a check on such interruptions and disorderly conduct, the rules now provide that when the Houses of the Legislature are assembled together, no member shall obstruct or interrupt the Address either before or after the Address or during its duration, with any speech or point of order or in any other manner; and such obstruction or interruption shall be regarded as a gross breach of order of the House and shall be dealt with by the Speaker-Chairman as such at the next sitting of the Assembly-Council.

Discussion on the Address

Then follows a discussion on the matters referred to in the Address akin to the debate on the King's speech in the House of Commons on days allotted by the Speaker-Chairman in consultation with the Leader of t House and the Business Adviso Committee. Such discussion tak place on a Motion of Thanks mov by a Member and seconded by anoth Member, in the following form:

> "That an humble Address l presented to the Governor that tl Members of the Madras Legislati Assembly/Council thank him for tl Address delivered to the Members Legislature on . . . . . ."

The mover of the Motion of Than has an exceptionally difficult task perform. In moving the customa Address to be presented to the Ki for his 'gracious speech' in the Hou of Commons, an eminent Member Parliament once said:—

> "I have to forego all the deligh of controversy and of political vit peration and restrict my remar to a few unprovocative generaliti and to a dull unpartiality—a re triction which will win for me, I a sure, the sympathy of every ardei controversialist in the House."

Following the English practice tl debate in the Legislative Assembly fa into two parts, viz., (1) a gener debate on Government policy espe ally in relation to the contents of t Governor's Address and (2) a deba on the series of amendments general regretting omissions from the spee usually of alternative policies adv cated by the Opposition. Those wl took part in the discussion on the ma motion are not allowed to take part the debate on the amendments. In tl Legislative Council however all tl amendments are now moved after tl Motion of Thanks has been mov and seconded and the debate procee on both the main motion and tl amendments.

An opportunity to the Opposition

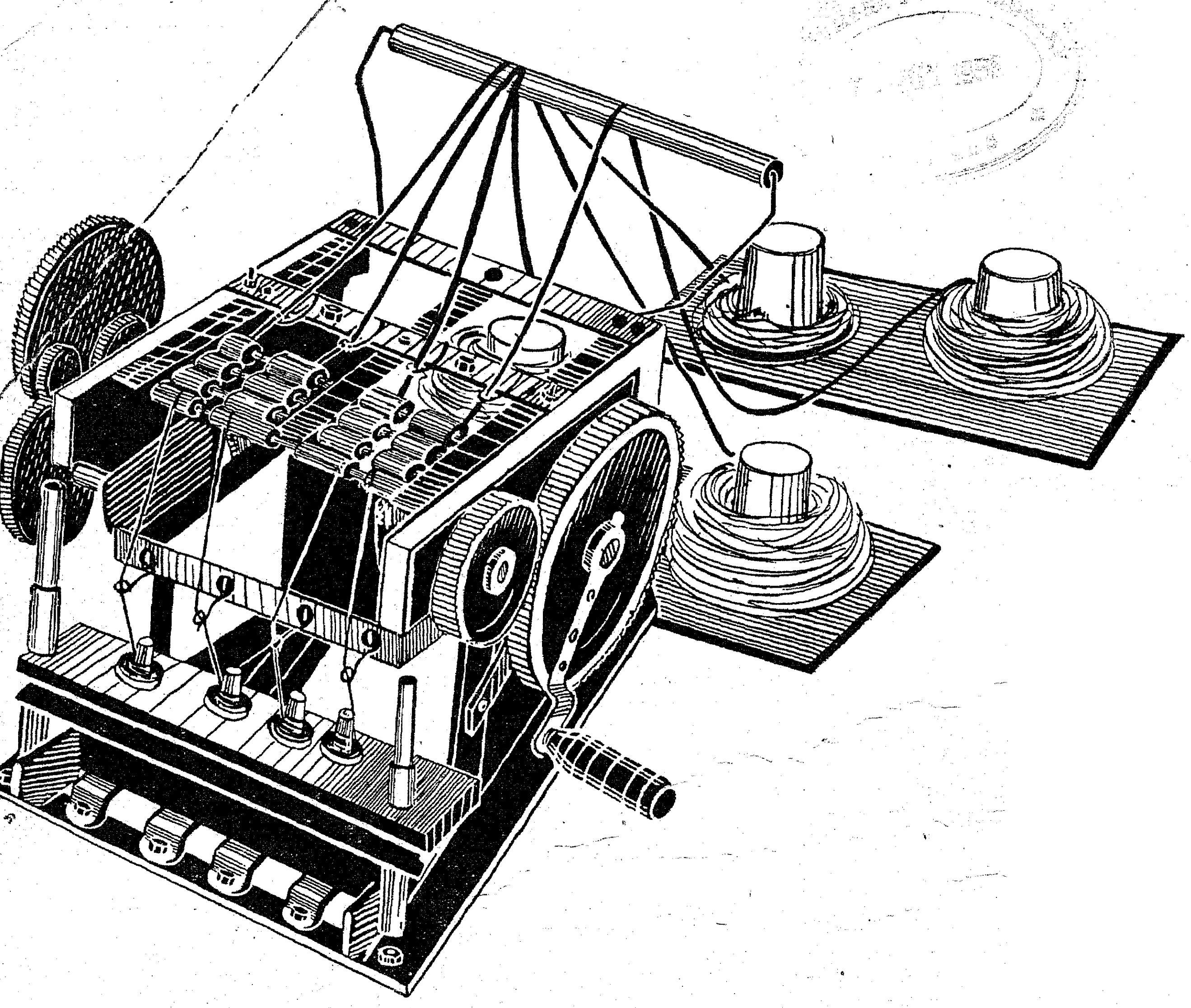
The essential nature of this initi debate at the beginning of the sessi is to give an opportunity to the Opp sition in the House to raise maj questions of policy. It also helps new Government or the old Governme carrying on in a new session, to jud whether the House approves th Government and their major policy not.

The rules of debate relating Government motions apply *muta mutandis* to the debate on t

(*Continued on page* 17)

Economics of the Ambar Charkha

By Sri J. D. SUNDRAM



The Charkha movement initiated by andhiji, had two main objectives: rovision of whole-time or part-time nployment to a large number of eople all over the country and comlete decentralized production of an ticle of first necessity with a view to taining self-sufficiency in it. Critism of the movement by organized terests in general, and industrialists, economists and administrators in particular, has been and continues to be that the Charkha perpetuates obsolete methods of production, manufactures qualitatively inferior cloth at uneconomic prices, involves waste of national resources and hinders economic progress in all other directions.

The Charkha alone makes it possible to combine increased production of qualitatively comparable cloth with the provision of employment on a large scale; to generate as well as distribute simultaneously larger income over a significantly wider segment of the economy; and create thus just those conditions in which a socially desirable rate of capital formation, without distributing its austerity inequitably in the community, is possible. In

other words, the Charkha alone makes possible economic progress without transitional social costs.

Family Equipment

The Ambar Charkha is the invention of Sri Eakambaranathan of Papankulam in Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nad. Eighteen inches long, sixteen inches broad and twelve inches high, the Ambar Charkha is essentially a family equipment and may be likened in size and in the scope occupied by it to a standard typewriter or a radio set. At its present stage of development, the Ambar Charkha has four spindles and is motivated by human power. It cannot, however, use ordinary handmade cotton slivers, and, therefore, carding and drawing machines have been specially designed to produce tubular cotton slivers for it. A set of carding and drawing machines can supply the daily cotton sliver requirements of four Ambar Charkas.

Basic Data

The spinning on the Ambar Charkha is light and even children and old men can operate it for 8 to 10 hours a day without strain. Its design and mechanism are simple and easy to understand. The operation of the Charkha to produce good, qualitative yarn does not require any special training or practice.

The average rated capacity of the Ambar Charkha is 3½ hanks of yarn of 14 counts per hour or 28 hanks of 14's per day of 8 hours. By minor adjustments the Charkha can be equipped to produce yarns in the range of 12's to 20's.

In quality, uniformity and tensile strength, the yarn of the Ambar Charkha is comparable with mill yarn, and, therefore, its introduction and development on an adequate scale may provide the means to keep handlooms in the country adequately supplied with their yarn requirements. The cost of the Ambar Charkha, according to present estimates, is around Rupees 80/100 each, and the cost of a Charkha unit is estimated at Rs. 500.

Mill Yarn and Handloom

Over 50 per cent of India's total mill yarn production during the period 1949–50 and 1952–53 was of counts 20 and below, and in 1949–50 and again in 1952–53, these counts accounted for 60 per cent and more of the total production. Yarns between 10's and 20's account for the major portion of yarns of 20's and below, and in 1952–53 they accounted for as much as 86·1 per cent of production. The off-take of yarn shows that the handloom sector is principal consumer of the mill yarn and since 1950–51 has accounted for over 70 per cent.

The handloom sector altogether depends upon the mills for their yarn supply, which has been on an average no more than 25 per cent of total production of low counts of yarn. In other words, healthy operation of the handloom sector of the textile industry depends entirely upon the availability of requisite volume of yarn.

Economic Significance

The economic significance of the Ambar Charkha lies mainly in its capacity to produce just that range of yarn, which constitutes the main strength of the mills. Alteration in the present Ambar Charkha to equip it to produce yarn ranges required by the handlooms in the country, on the one hand, and the creation of the necessary economic and legal condition in which its operations on a large scale is possible, on the other, can not only revitalize this threatened sector of the textile industry in the country, but also—this is more important—can immediately, or at any rate within a very limited period, provide employment for a considerable number of people.

Moreover, the provision of such large-scale employment is possible without sacrificing economy or productivity or quality of the product. As these have been the main points of criticism, they may be dealt with in detail.

Employment Potential

The employment potential of the Ambar Charkha shown below does not include indirect employment of the considerable number of handloom weavers. The indirect effects of the Ambar Charkha must, however, be constantly borne in mind in assessing the economic significance of the Ambar Charkha.

1. Average annual production of coarse cloth during the quinquennium 1948–53—170 crores of yards.

2. Yarn requirements for this produ tion at four hanks of yarn p yard—680 crores of hanks.

3. Number of Charkha units require to produce this volume of yarn 100 hanks per unit per day and 2 working days—2·72 lakhs.

4. Total investment for this numb at Rs. 500 per unit—Rs. 13·6 crores.

5. Total full-time employment pote tial (at six persons per unit)—16· lakhs.

6. (*a*) Gross annual income at Rs. 1 per person per day and 250 workin days—Rs. 61·20 crores.

(*b*) Gross income per head p month—Rs. 31-4-0.

7. (*a*) Net income (gross incon minus depreciation at 50 per cent p year)—Rs. 54·45 crores.

(*b*) Net income per head p month—Rs. 27-13-0.

More Charkhas needed

The analysis of the employme potential is based on the assumptic that consumption of coarse varieti of cloth continues at the present lev —an assumption which is not vali Firstly, the demand for coarse cloth India is larger than that for any oth variety; and any improvement i incomes is bound to be followed b an increase in the demand for i Secondly, coarse cloth requiremen of families (average 5 persons p family) in the low income grou (Rs. 1,000 to 2,000 a year) estimate at about 5 crores, would need a tot production of 250 crores of yards t provide even 10 yards per capita.

Therefore, to produce a progressive rising volume of socially desired typ of cloth adequate to meet the min mum requirements of the people, considerably larger number of Charkl units would be necessary and cons quently employment and incon potential would be much larger th shown in the illustration.

Productivity

While the employment potentialiti of the Charkha are usually concede it is claimed that it is uneconom and involves wastage. The better judge the social implications mechanized and hand-powered mea of productivity, the table belc

esents comparative production data
the Ambar Charkhas and mills.

	Mills.	*Char-khas.*
	YDS.	YDS.
Productivity per rupee invested.	4·5	12·5
Productivity per man-day.	21·3	4·5
Employment per Rs. 1,000 invested.	6·75	12·0

The broad comparison of the ›oductivity data shows that the yield ›r rupee of investment is heavi y in ›vour of the Charkhas or, in other ›ords, a rupee could be made to go ›rther and yield more in terms of ›tput and social benefit. Secondly, ›e higher productivity per man-day ›mills as compared with that in the ›harkhas is more than offset by higher ›nployment per Rs. 1,000 invested ›well as higher output per rupee ›vested. Thus, production of coarse ›oth by Charkhas and handlooms ›nploys larger number, produces a ›rge volume of cloth and ensures ›ider distribution of the benefits of ›dustrial activity.

Transitional Problems

The introduction and development of ›e Ambar Charkha as visualized ›ove may, however, present several ›ansitional problems. Chief among ›em is that posed by the poverty of ›e average part-time spinner who ›es not have the financial or other sources to acquire an Ambar Charkha ›his own. This need not, however, ›lay its introduction because the ›ajority of the part-time spinners ›-day are interested in improved ›arkhas that can produce larger ›lume of yarn and are also willing ›work longer hours provided they ›e assured a higher monetary return. ›iven their readiness to work longer ›earn more, distribution of charkhas ›y multi-purpose co-operatives on an ›stalment payment basis is possible ›is shown below.

It was shown above that an Ambar ›harkha can produce on an average ›hanks of yarn per day of 8 hours. ›a spinner works 10 or more hours ›the interest of earning more and ›quiring a more productive asset, ›can easily produce six or twelve ›nks more per day. On the basis of an anna per hank of yarn, he can, therefore, earn a minimum of Rs. 1-9-0 a day, and about 3 annas extra for every additional hour of work over the usual eight. This rate of earning gives him a sizable margin over his present earnings which vary between 8 annas to 12 annas a day.

Co-operative Framework

If the multi-purpose co-operative evolves a system which permits payment in kind and a spinner pays per day eight hanks of yarn, introduction of the Ambar Charkha can be smoothly effected. Acceptance of payment in kind also may not lead to a glut of yarn, because a multi-purpose co-operative is likely to act as a co-ordinating agency and will, therefore, be responsible for the regular supply of yarn to handloom weavers in its region.

In the conditions which are likely to exist, markets for the products of handlooms are both assured and progressively expanding, because incomes of the workers are likely to increase simultaneously. Therefore, higher output of yarn and cloth may well serve to meet increased effective demand for cloth.

The resources needed for the multi-purpose co-operatives to finance distribution of charkhas on the instalment payment basis are quantitatively small; and, once the basis of argument is accepted, the Centre or the Reserve Bank may be able to lend the required finance for a period not exceeding a year.

Rational Distribution

Of greater complexity is the problem of smoothening the transition from part-time to full-time spinning without giving rise to transitional unemployment among part-time spinners on the present charkhas. The gradual replacement of part-time spinners by full-time professional workers must be accompanied, side by side, with rational distribution of available employment opportunities by the multipurpose co-operatives.

In other words, the role of the multi-purpose co-operative in this transition is not merely the distribution of Ambar Charkhas and purchase and sale of yarn to handloom weavers, but also distribution or allocation of fields of work so that each one may be provided. In actual practice, this aspect of the problem is likely to present immense difficulties of enforcement unless co-operation is genuine.

Pricing of Khadi

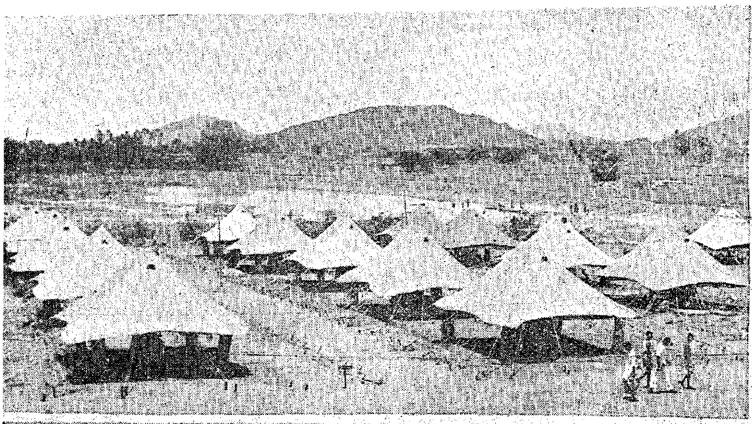
Another equally complex problem that the Board may face is the pricing of the Khadi woven out of the yarn of the present charkhas and Ambar Charkha. Cloth from Ambar Charkha yarn is likely to be considerably cheaper than the present Khadi as a result of cheaper yarn and lower weaving charges, and its increased availability may make sale of the present Khadi at present prices impossible. It is for the Board to evolve an appropriate marketing policy which, while passing on to the consumer the benefits of cheaper production, does not deprive the producer of his minimum income.

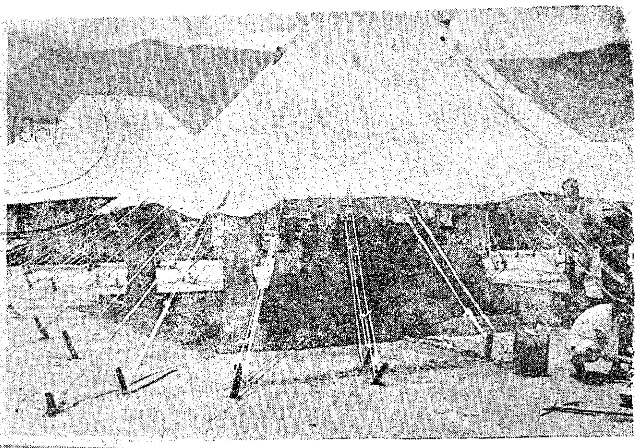
This may be achieved by some form of graduated reduction in the prices of both the present Khadi and Ambar Charkha cloth during the transitional period. This problem is likely to be there so long as stocks of Khadi remain unsold and so long as part-time spinners continue. Though complex, this problem is essentially transitional, because, unlike the present Khadi, the production of the new cloth and yarn is likely to create a wider and ever expanding local market owing to a sizable increase in effective demand of spinners and weavers.

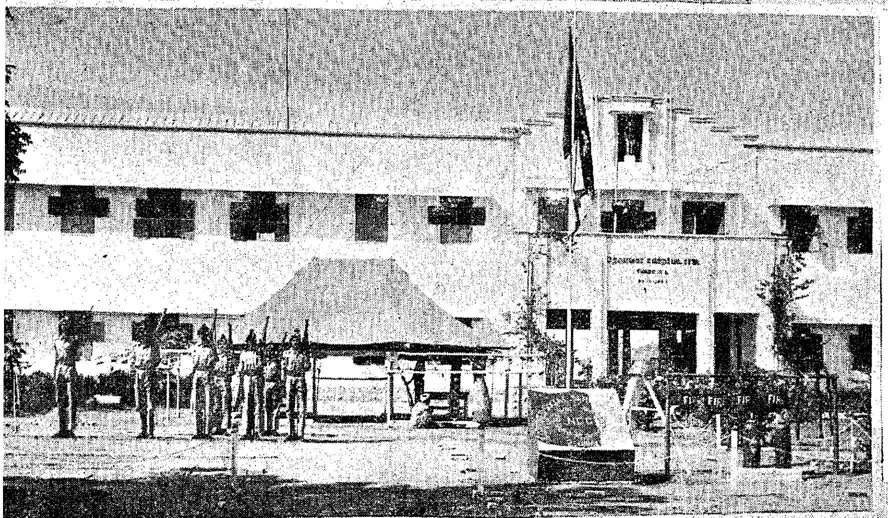
Graduated reduction of prices phased with the gradual change over from part-time to whole-time spinning may well provide an effective solution.

Policy Implications

The acceptance of the thesis developed above implies several vital changes in Government's outlook and policies. The economics of the Ambar Charkha detailed above necessitates a revision of the present outlook as regards the textile industry; that hands-pinning of yarn on charkhas progressively improved to accord with the nation's capacity to adjust itself to them, is the most effective economic as well as social policy, and that this will assure the nation its requirements of an essential article of consumption of requisite quality and quantity, and at the same time generate at each stage adequate additional income to buy the commodity; and that, consequently, the handloom

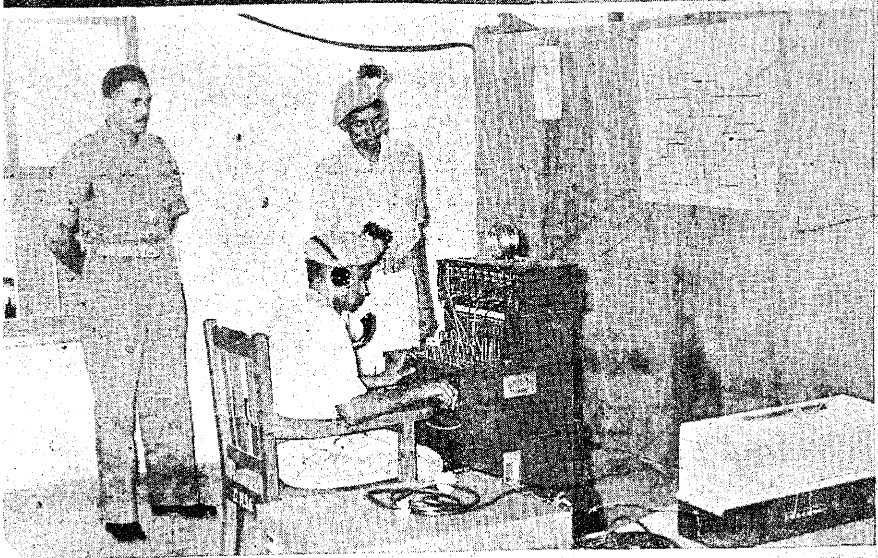


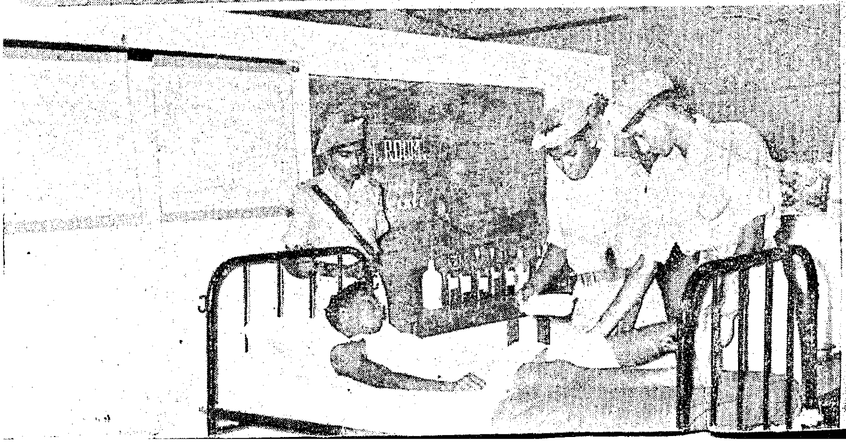


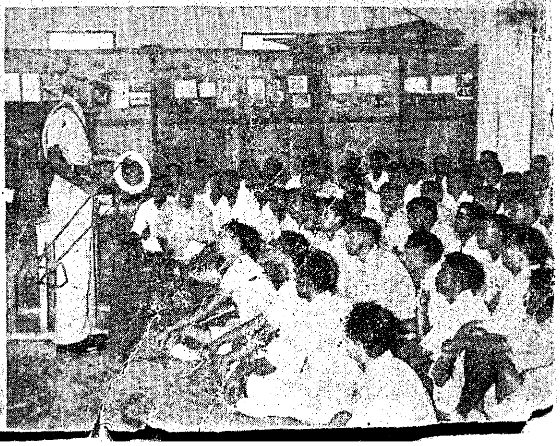


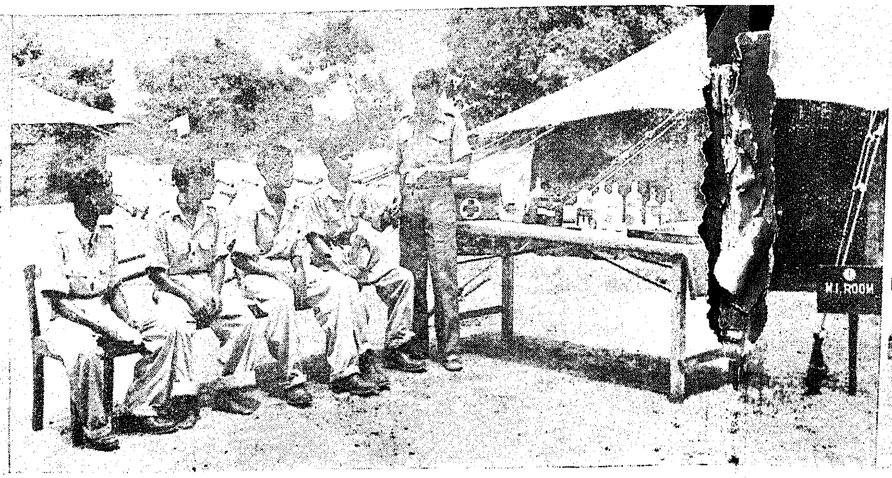
N.C.C. CAMP AT CHINALAP

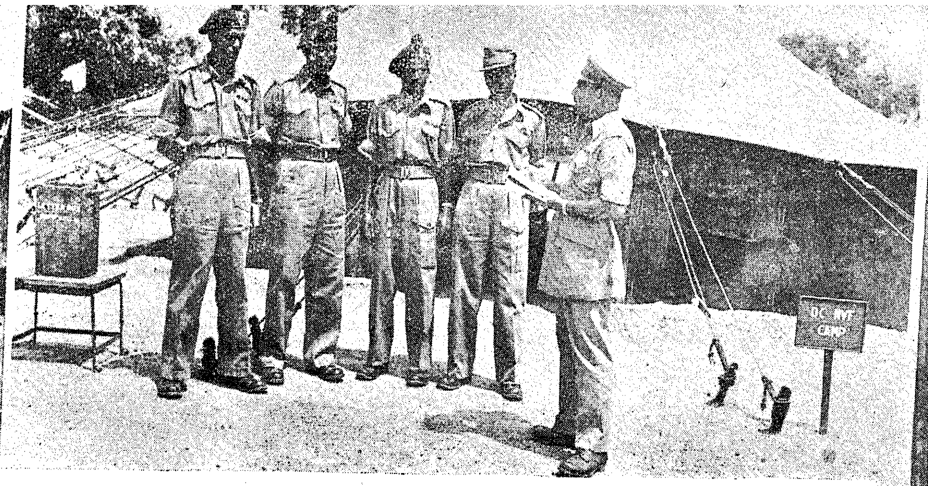
Decades and decades of ; inspired education created in our ; a class of people divorced from the earth, from the hard realities of life them. But now that the accent has from "the white collar mentality" "gospel of dirty hands", we find generation growing up with new They are intellectually equipped of but they are also in harmony with t with the sprouting seeds and the of the earth that had thrilled the til all climes and in all ages......!



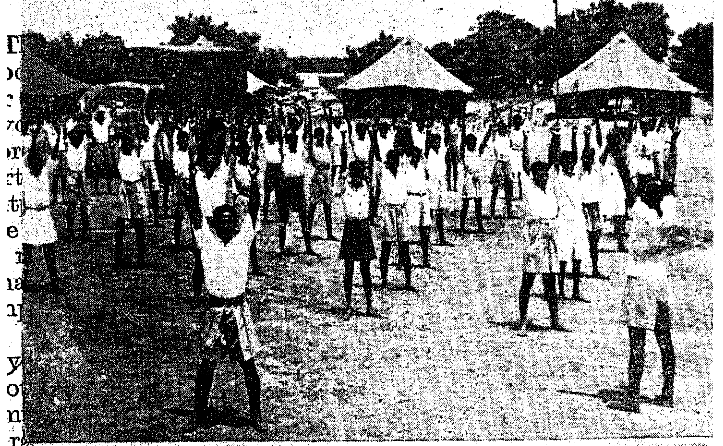


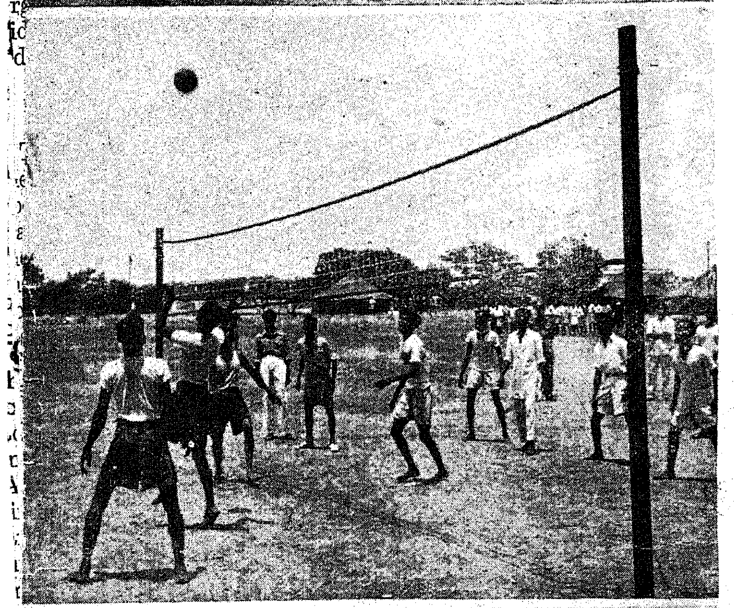




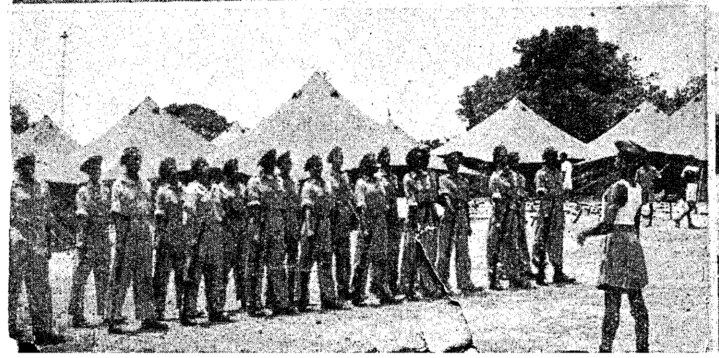


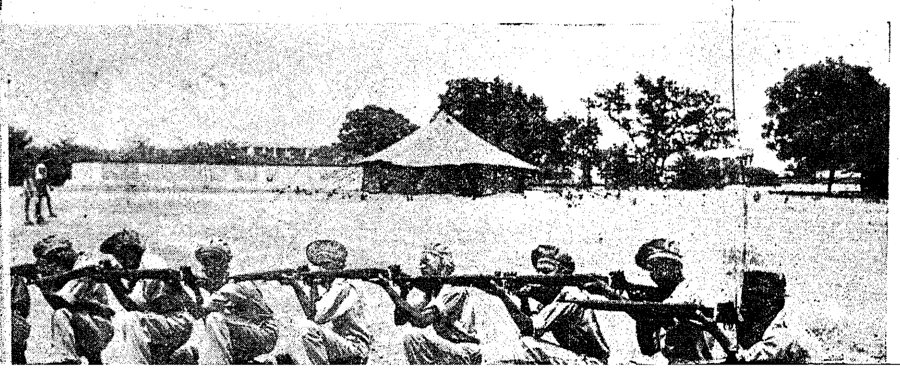
THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER FORCE

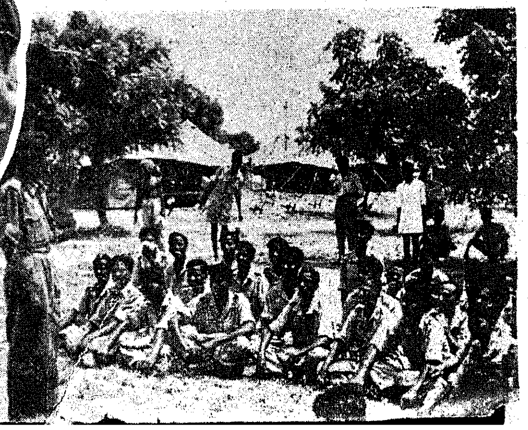


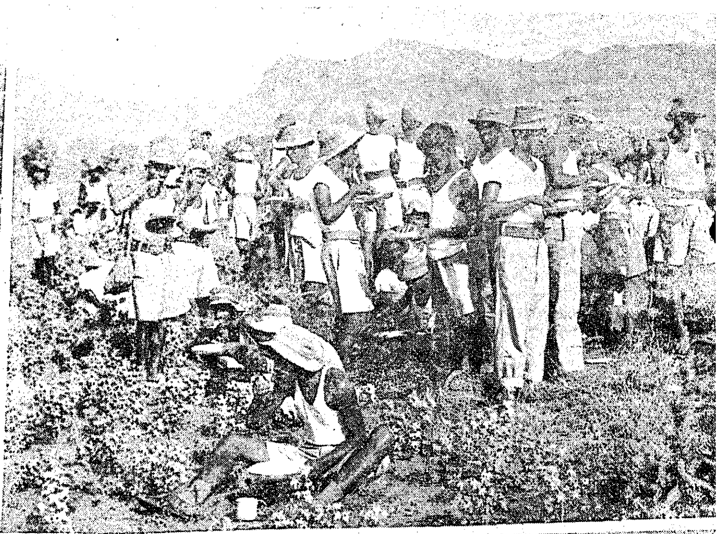
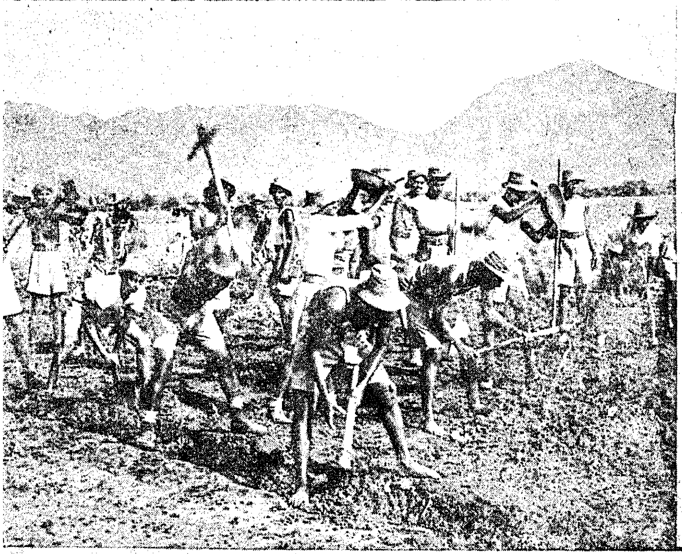


Vague enthusiasm in the minds of the people often ends up in futility unless it is canalised for constructive action through disciplined, organised activities. This is the ideal behind the organization of the National Volunteer Force. Here you see the activities of the Madras Camp, inaugurated on 1st May 1955. Physical exercises, sports, first-aid, rifle-training and other activities are all intended to create sound young men, ready to face the complex tasks of reconstruction involved in our current Plans—Plans which would reshape the destiny of this Nation.



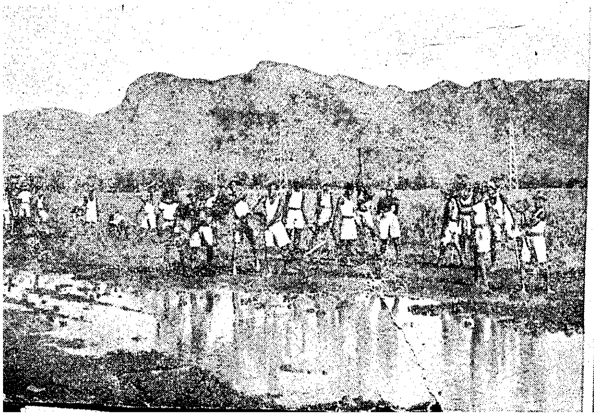
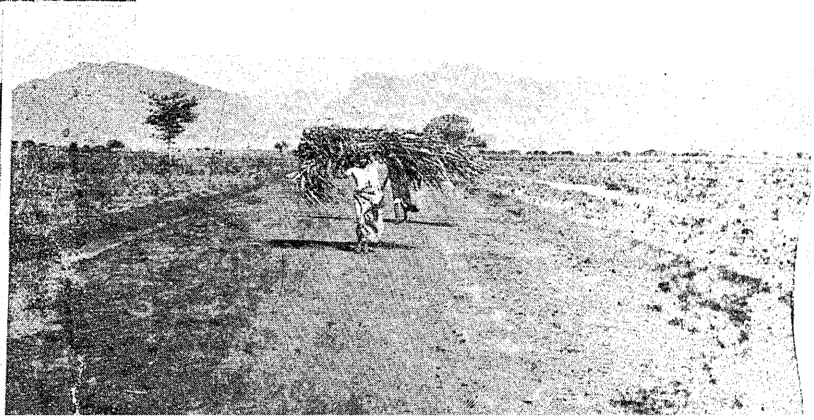




N.C.Cs.—MAKING A ROAD

Here, you see the young Collegeans free from the white collar, figuratively and literally. They are actually making a road and not turning the first sod, as the great visiting dignitaries would do in the ceremonial style. And you see the business-like road which they had finished (*bottom-right*), near Chinnalapatti, Madurai, as good as any carried out by your experienced P.W.D. men or contractors.

sector is as important for social amelioration as for economic development, must be recognized and policies appropriately altered in accordance with the changed outlook.

This changed outlook will naturally lead to changes in policy. The cotton textile industry will then be divided into the mill and handloom sectors, the former in productive charge of all medium, fine and superfine varieties of cloth and requisite counts of yarn, and the latter of all coarse varieties of cloth and low counts of yarn. Once this broad division of the industry and spheres of production is effected, Government may examine the possibilities of undertaking the manufacture of Ambar Charkhas on a rationalized basis, because production tools must be made available at the cheapest prices.

Such a change in productive responsibility may help reduce costs of yarn and cloth production and, therefore, of prices. Moreover, during the initial stages, Government may assign appropriate priorities of transport for charkhas; and as an aid to transition, provide exemptions or concessions, in freight rates, sales, octroi and such other taxes. Thus, Government can help hasten the pace of the economic transition from a lower to a higher level without serious economic or social distress, by appropriate and judicious adjustments in policy and outlook.

Idle Resources used

Measurement of productivity, income and employment are tools of economic analysis to facilitate conservation and utilization of resources in accordance with a country's scale of social and economic priorities. Planning of economic development seeks no more than the utilization of idle resources of a country for maximum social advantage.

As India's resources to-day consist mainly of the vast, perishable resources in man-power, measures that direct these resources into productive channels may be construed as not only socially important, but also the most economic. Viewed from a different point of view, India has relatively smaller fund of investment capital than man-power. In such circumstances, per capita productivity per manday has smaller significance than productivity and employment per rupee invested because utilization of vast resources in man-power in productive operations results not only in an increase in total national output, but also ensures simultaneously a wider and more even distribution of the incomes generated in the process. Continued over a period of time, this process increases directly the capacity to save and invest.

In other words, this lays the true foundations for a gradual rise in the rate of capital formation to enab the economy to progress towarc higher levels of per capita physic productivity, income and consum tion. While the process is no doub relatively slower, it avoids inequitab distribution of the benefits or burder of economic progress and thu smoothens economic progress.

Economic Progress

The introduction of the Ambar Cha kha, objectively analysed, can thu provide the true basis of gradual bu certain economic development, an immediately, or at any rate over relatively short period of time, pr vide increased output of sociall needed varieties of cloth, qualitativel comparable with mill cloth, increase volume of employment and sociall better distribution of a considerabl volume as income—*Khadi Gramodyog.*

The Voters

Under section 23 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the electoral rolls of all Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies are revised every year. The number of voters in each district according to the final electoral rolls of 1954 are published below for the information of the public. The revision this year has been taken up and the draft electoral rolls will be preliminarily published from about the middle of June next when opportunity will be given to qualified persons; omitted to be included in the rolls to make their claims within the prescribed time and also for the filing of objections to any entries in the draft rolls.

	Name of the district.	*Number of voters in* 1954.
1	Madras City ..	8,65,515
2	Chingleput ..	10,37,918
3	North Arcot ..	15,22,913
4	Salem ..	18,25,818
5	Coimbatore ..	17,98,041
6	South Arcot ..	15,67,040
7	Tanjore ..	16,69,369
8	Tiruchirappalli.	16,44,984
9	Madurai ..	16,51,616
10	Ramanathapuram.	12,24,495
11	Tirunelveli. ..	14,03,419
12	The Nilgiris ..	1,62,833
13	South Kanara	9,29,424
14	Malabar ..	25,98,515
		1,99,01,900

(*Continued from page* 13)

Governor's Address. The discussic on minor issues on the lines of a Budg debate is discouraged. It has al been further pointed out that followi the practice in the House of Commo the debate on the Bills mentioned the Governor's speech should not anticipated through their subjec matter being canvassed in the cour of the discussion on the address.

On the conclusion of the discussi and the Government reply, the amen ments and then the main motion a voted upon. The Speaker/Chairm communicates the Motion of Than as passed by the House to the Govern and also reports to the House t Governor's reply to the same. In t House of Commons, the Privy Counc lors are selected to present the addre in reply to the King's speech in pers to the King.

The business of the session now ge into full swing. The sittings of t House within the session are continu from time to time by adjournme by the Speaker/Chairman as the ca may be and the session continues t it is terminated by prorogation or dissolution by the Governor.

MADRAS PUBLIC LIBRARY
4 JUN 1955

The President's Police and Fire Services and Police Medals

On the 19th February 1955, at a Parade held on the Pudupet Grounds, Madras, the Governor of Madras presented the President's Police and Fire Services and Police Medals to the Officers and men noted below in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering :—

President's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry

Sri P. Kunhiraman (Lance Naik and Temporary Havildar-Major No. 2500), Jamedar No. 80, Malabar Special Police, Malappuram.

Police Medal for Gallantry

Sri A. Ratnavelu (deceased), Police Constable No. 3347 of the Madras City Police (Posthumous Award ; presented to his widow Srimathi Lakshmi Bai).

President's Police and Fire Services Medal for Distinguished Service

Sri K. Sethumadhava Menon, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras City.

Sri A. Ratnavelu (deceased), P.C. No. 3347, Madras City Police.

Srimathi Lakshmi Bai (wife of the late Police Constable A. Ratnavelu), who was presented the Police Medal for gallantry by the Governor on behalf of her husband.

Police Medal for Meritorious Service

Sri H. Brown, District Superintendent of Police (Retired).

Sri T. Ramanujam, District Superintendent of Police, Chingleput.

Sri S. Ramalingam, Inspector of Police, Crime Branch, C.I.D., Madras, who was awarded the Police Medal for meritorious Service.

Sri K. Govindan Nair, Subadar, Malabar Special Police, Malappuram.

Sri S. Ramalingam, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Madras.

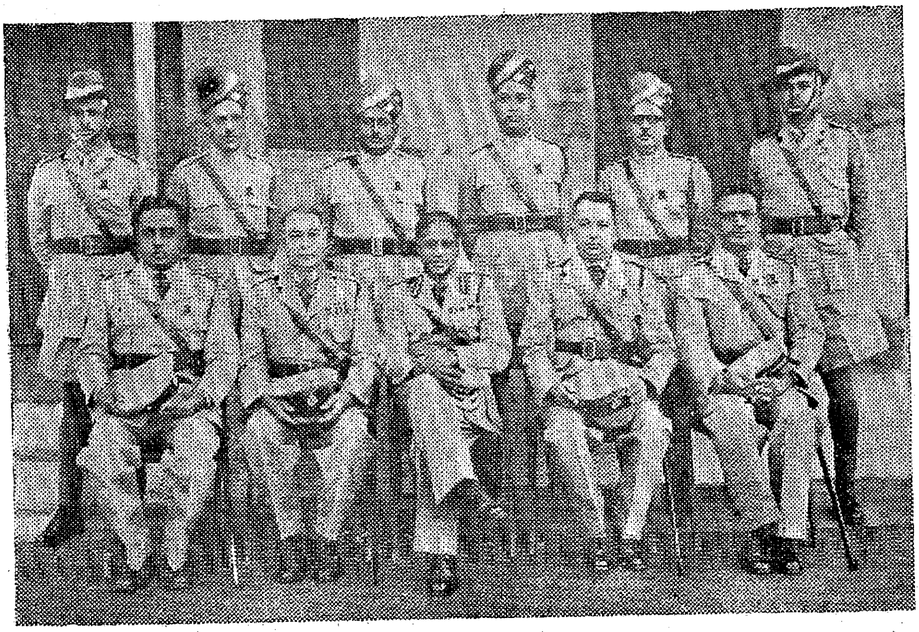
Sri K. G. Narayanaswamy, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Madras.

Sri Usman Syed Ahamadullah, Inspector of Police, Madras City.

Sri T. A. Mariappa (deceased), Sub-Inspector of Police, the Nilgiris District.

Srimathi Kamakshi Ammal, wife of the late Sub-Inspector T. A. Mariappa, who was presented the Police Medal for meritorious service by the Governor, on behalf of her husband.

PRESIDENT'S AND POLICE MEDALS FOR GALLANTRY AND MERIT, 19th FEBRUARY 1955.



Sitting :—Sri U. Gomathinayagam Pillai. Sri H. Brown. Sri V. R. Rajaratnam, B.A., I.P., Inspector-General of Police.. Sri T. Ramanujam. Sri K. Sethumadhava Menon.
Standing ;—Sri K. Govindan Nair. Sri S. P. Nellainayagam. Sri M. Naina Durai. Sri K. G. Narayanaswamy. Sri U. S. Ahamadullah. Sri P. Kunhiraman.

Sri S. P. Nellainayagam, Inspector of Police, Special Branch, C.I.D., Madras.

Sri U. Gomathinayagam Pillai, Inspector and Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, South Arcot district.

Sri M. Naina Durai, Inspector of Police on Special Duty, C.I.D., Madras.

Sri T. A. Mariappa (deceased), Sub-Inspector, The Nilgiris district (died after the announcement of the award ; presented to his widow, Srimathi Kamakshi Ammal).

(*Continued from page* 11)

nurture love, affection and sympathy for Wild Life and this will go a long way in the conservation of Wild Life in the country, as the children of today are the citizens of tomorrow. I wish this question to be examined by all concerned and necessary action taken to achieve this goal.

Improvement possible

The condition of Zoos in general, as you will all agree, is capable of a lot of improvement. As they play an important part in education and development of a love for Wild Life, an attempt should be made to make the Zoos as representative of Wild Life as possible. The zoo should be a large area where animals can move about freely so that visitors can see them in their natural state and study their habits. Otherwise the very object of maintaining the Zoo is defeated. I am glad that the Board has felt the need for the maintenance of Zoos at a high standard of efficiency and has suggested the modelling of Administration of Zoological gardens of various States on the lines of Alipore Zoo at Calcutta.

I understand that the Second Session of the Indian Board for Wild Life held at Calcutta in January-February this year considered the question of exchange of animals between the various Zoos in the country and abroad and felt that the procurement of animals for the Zoos has been a serious problem, particularly from foreign countries. I am glad to mention that the Board is taking necessary steps to overcome this difficulty. It is true that all our Zoos are mostly stocked with the indigenous species, and foreign species will certainly be a good addition.

While much importance may be attached to the scientific and educational value of the Zoos, the laymen' point of view should not be overlookec I would like you to give your earnes consideration to the provision of ame nities to the public visiting these insti tutions for recreational purpose Posters in the streets and public con veyances showing the location of th Zoos in cities will be a welcome facto to encourage the public to pay a visi to the institutions. Charts of the pla of the Zoos with pictures of the import ant exhibits, and information abou their location, transport facilities, etc can be of immense value in popularizin zoos. I do not wish to dwell too muc on this subject and leave it to the rip experience of the Superintendents t consider the question of implementin them.

You will all be glad to know that th Madras Zoo is celebrating its Centener this year and I hope the Superinten dents of other Zoos who are assemble here will visit the Madras Zoo and giv the benefit of their advice for th improvement of the Zoo. Gifts o animals not represented in this Zoo wi be most welcome on this occasion.

It is my most pleasant duty now t declare the Conference open and t wish it every success. May the denizen of the forests and the dumb animal under your charge also benefit by thi Conference. Jai Hind.

[Speech of the Minister for Agricultur on the occasion of the inauguration of th first Conference of the Zoo Superinten dents of the Indian Union held in th City on May 2, 1955.]

Preventive Sera and Vaccine : Free supply to N.E.S. Areas.

The Government have directed that vaccines and sera produced at the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, be supplied free of cost for use in the National Extensional Service areas.

It may be recalled that free supply of vaccines and sera has already been ordered to be supplied for use in the Community Project areas.

The National Volunteer Force

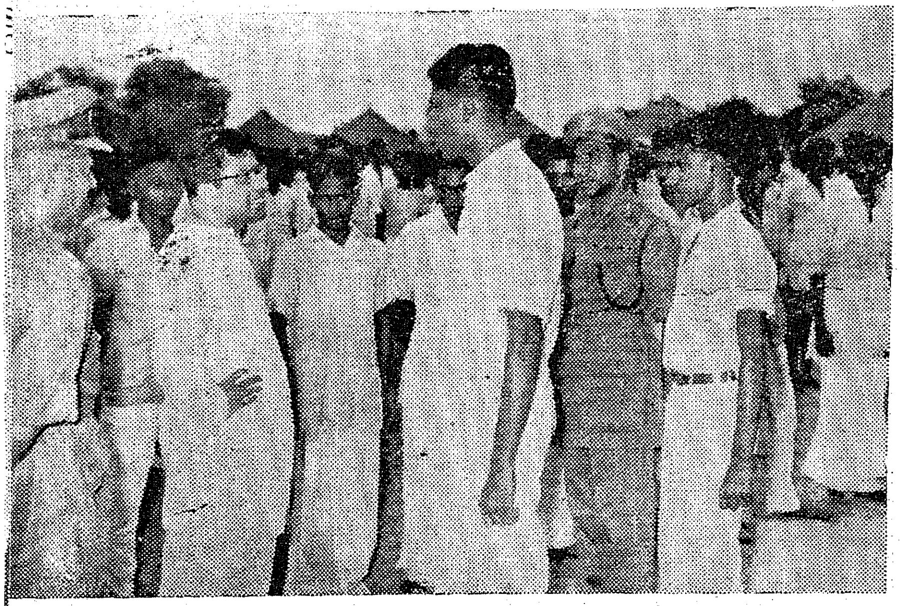
The Role of the Youth

Free India is on the march. It is ecessary for us to remember that eedom has its privileges as well as its sponsibilities. There is no doubting ne fact that free India's progress and rosperity would very largely depend n how its youngmen are trained to ace the problems of immense magni- ude that they would encounter and in hose solution they will play a major ole. What pattern the country would ollow to a great extent depends on ow our young men would canalise heir latent powers of vigour and reativity for the progress of the ation by developing qualities of self- onfidence, fearlessness and discipline.

The National Volunteer Force naugurated on the first of May all over ndia is a recognition of the need to uide our young men in their responsi- ilities towards building a new India. Their undoubted talents, immense intellectual prowess, unquestionable sense of discipline, unalterable faith in self reliance have to be organized, so that under expert guidance they become an asset to the nation. The National Volunteer Force has been created exactly to attain these objectives. On May 1, the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Sri C. Subramaniam, inaugurated the Madras Branch. The Minister in his speech laid great emphasis on the need to develop qualities of fraternity and self-reliance. He appealed to the trainees to regard themselves as members of the same family. He called upon them to inculcate self-confidence among the people.

The Camp—a unifying Force

A look at the activities of the camp would show how the 500 trainees, who will undergo training at Madras for a month, are getting trained with great zeal and enthusiasm in the ways and means of reconstructing the nation. Drawn from various walks of life and from different social and linguistic categories, they are a heterogeneous mass, but by the fraternal manner in which they are getting trained, forgetting barriers of all descriptions, they proclaim with one voice their determination to carry on their endeavours with unity of thought, belief and action.



Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance, who inaugurated the National Volunteer Force Training Camp near Fort St. George on 1st May 1955, chatting with some of the volunteers.

The National Volunteer Force, as we saw it in action, is voluntary in every sense of the term. There is no compulsion, either from within or from without. Though their activities are patterned on the regimented life of the army, the unique feature of the National Volunteer Force is that discipline here is cultivated and not imposed, spontaneous and not coerced. It is significant that they do not come under the Army Act. There is no coercion here but there is absolute freedom given to the trainees to develop their own sense of discipline. What they undergo is not a regimented, rigid, strait-jacketed, artificial kind of uniformity, but a discipline that is spontaneous, self-propelling and self-reliant. The National Volunteer Force as we saw it in action, in practical demonstration, was a kind of democracy, inspired by its three principles liberty, equality and fraternity. The officer-in-charge of the camp told us that infractions and deviations of discipline which are rare, are controlled by the trainees themselves. When some trainees unwittingly commit acts of indiscipline, other trainees control them and guide them and they are quickly brought under control.

What impresses one most, looking at their activities is the cheerfulness, vigour, enthusiasm—all spontaneous, with which they are getting trained. The officer told us that the trainees of their own volition practise at night—

the retiring time, all that was taught to them during the course of the day.

Busy Programme

The trainees go through a busy programme, all through the day. Their activities start at 6-30 a.m. with physical training and end with games in the evening. Facilities are provided to play all kinds of games like Volley Ball, Foot Ball, Hockey, etc. They are given mass drill and rifle training also. Activities of the camp are not confined merely to physical exercises. Expert men give them lectures on the Five Year Plan, Social hygiene and First aid, etc. The national language is taught to them by a trainee himself. The intellectual part of the activities of the camp is designed to impress on the minds of the trainees, some of whom are illiterate, the magnitude of the tasks facing the nation, the manifold reconstruction programmes the Government is engaged in and as to how they themselves could co-operate to make the development programmes a success.

The camp is not without its recreation club. Facilities are provided for the trainees to relax, when they have finished with their daily programme of intense activity. Various indoor games like playing cards, carroms are provided. Also, some of the leading English and vernacular dailies are provided to keep the trainees abreast of the latest developments in India and the world. Medical facilities for those who are wounded or injured, etc., are also provided.

It would be virtually impossible for the camp comprising 500 trainees to run efficiently without dividing it into nicely drawn out categories and groups. The 500 trainees are divided into 'four companies' each consisting of 125 trainees. Each 'company' is sub-divided into five platoons of 25 trainees each. Each company is commanded by a Junior Commissioned Officer and each platoon commanded by a non-Commissioned Officer.

Each trainee will be given a certificate of merit after completion of training and Rs. 15 for pocket expenses. The outstanding among the 500 trainees will be invited to Delhi at Government expense to take part in the Republic Day parade when they will receive certificates of merit.

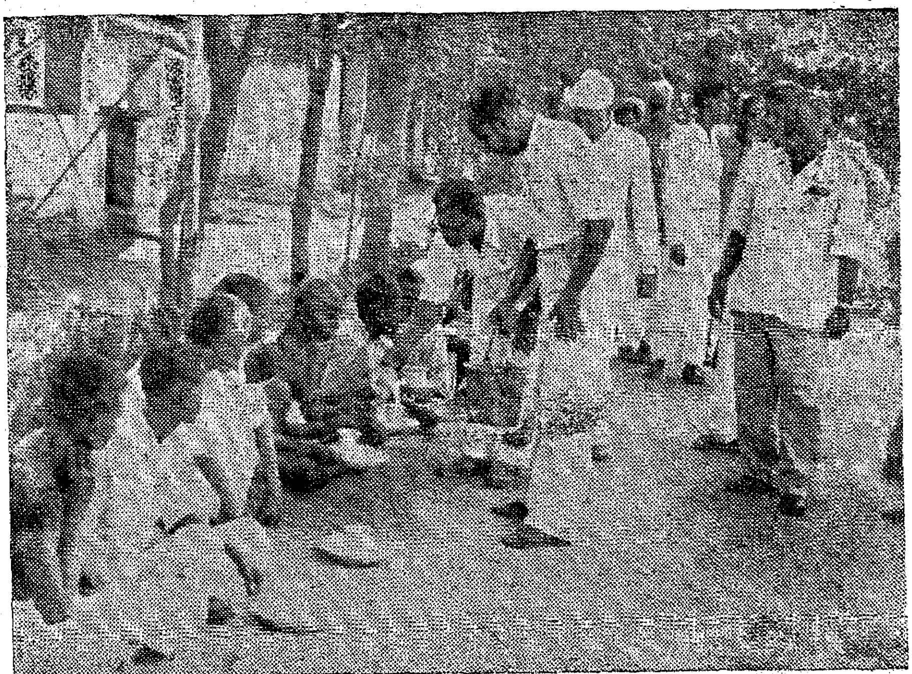
The Spirit of Camaraderie

What impresses one most is the spirit of camaraderie and *esprit de' corps* that they maintain. Here is a fine example of what India's youth can do for their country, at each step, a symbol of resurgent India progressing towards a destination of peace and prosperity for all. An efflorescence of youth, brave, fearless, undaunted and unflinching in their determination to make the country prosperous by their selfless service and disinterested zeal for service to the people. This is one other example of what India's youth can do when they are disciplined, organized and guided.

Rural Price Index numbers for the month of February 1955

The index numbers of rural prices for the month of February 1955 (with the year ending 30th June 1936 as base or 100) for the several centres were as follows :—

Rural Centre.	*District.*	*Index number (base : July 1935 to June 1936 : 100).*
Puliyur	South Arcot	369
Agaram	South Arcot	347
Thulayanatham	Tiruchirappalli	444
Eriodu	Madurai	358
Gokilapuram	Madurai	392
Kinathukadavu	Coimbatore	389
Koduvalli	Malabar	470
Guduvancheri	Chingleput	388
Kunnathur	Chingleput	393



Milk Day Celebrations at Cuddalore: The Collector Sri A. Uthandaraman, I.A.S., distributing milk to the disabled poor

N.C.C. Camp at Chinalapatti

The Spirit of Social Service

Community Projects have caught the imagination of our people and there is successful and satisfactory response everywhere. Our leaders wedded to the cause of establishment of a welfare State in India, have often emphasised and exhorted the need and importance of Social Service from all our people, irrespective of their social status and position. To inculcate this spirit of Social Service among the students of our country, several organizations are formed in the Schools and Colleges, namely, the National Cadet Corps and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps. It has now become a regular feature in the N.C.C. and A.C.C. organizations to conduct Social Service Camps annually. In order to facilitate the much needed Social Service, the N.C.C. and A.C.C. organizations of schools and Universities seek the help of the National Extension Service.

The N.C.C. Cadets of the Senior Division of Second Circle consisting of the colleges of our State have camped at Chinalapatti, Madurai district to construct a road from Chinalapatti to Athur, which is about 4 miles long, about two and half miles from Chinalapati to Sembathi-Dindigul road and one and half miles from this road junction to Sembathi-Palni road junction. The strength of the Camp is 36 Regular and N.C.C. Officers, 600 N.C.C. Cadets, 60 J.C.Os. and N.C.Os., 50 Junior Division N.C.C. Officers and 130 A.C.C. Teachers. With the civilian staff, the total strength of the Camp is about 1,000 and is commanded by Wing Commander P. C. Ramakrishnan, Circle Commander No. 2 Circle Cadet Corps.

N.C.C. CAMP AT CHINNALAPATTI : Cadets engaged in making a road

The Villagers Join

The task was taken in consultation with the Director of Community Projects, Sri N. E. S. Raghavachari, who inaugurated the laying of the road on 25th April 1955. The need for this road connecting the adjacent villages to the main road was long felt by the villagers. The villagers had jubilantly joined the Cadets to work along with them for the completion of the road. Several villagers in whose fields the road runs have agreed to give up the land free without compensation. The road is 24 feet broad with trenches of trapeziam shape, six feet wide one and half feet deep and two feet at the bottom. The help of two bulldozers for road clearance was availed of and villagers have blasted the few rocks that lay on the road and the trenches.

N.C.C. CAMP AT CHINNALAPATTI : Auxiliary Cadet Corps teachers learning squad drill

Healthy Competition

The Camp is organized into two Battalions A and B, each with 300 Cadets for administrative purposes. Each Battalion has got 3 Coys. divided into platoons and sections. There is keen and healthy competition between the two battalions in the construction of the road. The work starts at 5-30 a.m. in the morning and each Battalion is allotted a particular length of road everyday to be finished. The Cadet start working at 5-30 a.m. and generally

(*Continued on the page 24*)

Medical Uses of Quinine

By Lt.-Col. SANGHAM LAL, F.R.C.S., Director of Medical Services, Madras

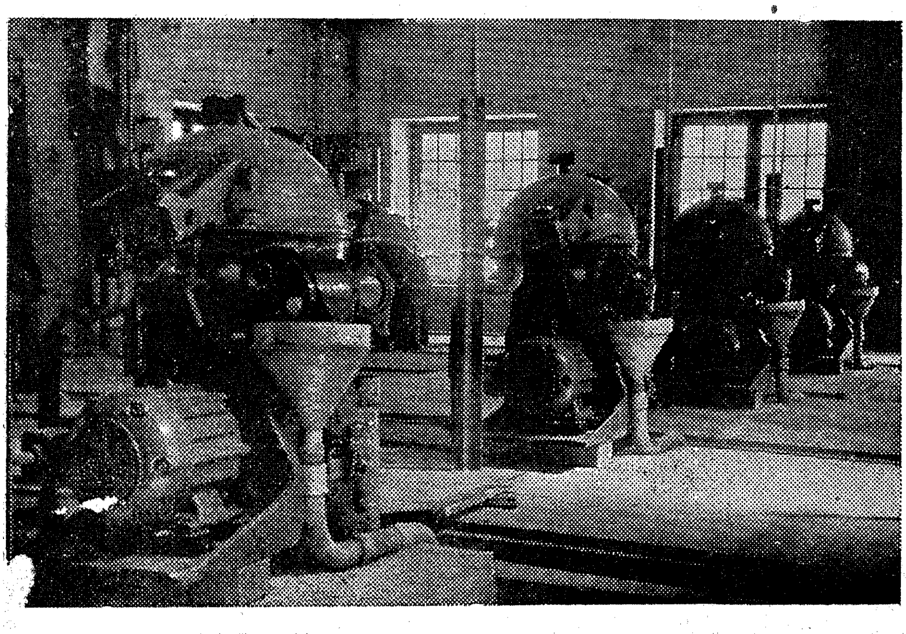
Efficacy known Early

It has been said that the virtues of the cinchona bark were known to the tribal medicine man of South America who has possibly employed extracts of the plant growing in Peru for centuries before the Spanish colonization. The name of the bark is reported to have been given in 1638 as a result of its efficacy in the legendary case of the Countess of Cinchon, the wife of the Spanish Governor of Peru.

The barks of the various species of cinchona contain about twenty alkaloids which resemble one another in their chemical and pharmacological properties. Of all the alkaloids, the laevorotatory quinine and the detororotatory quinidine are the two which have found maximum use in clinical practice. Quinidine is a very valuable drug in the treatment of irregularities of the heart where the stimulus production for the heart's contractions has run amock. There are certain individuals who have recovered from auricular fibrillation who must have a maintenance dose of quinidine to avoid the possibility of a recurrence of the irregularity. There was a lawyer in South India who, during the War years was more worried about the availability of his ration of quinidine than of his ration of rice.

Best "Specific" for Malaria

Quinine has long been known as the best example of a "specific" in treatment of Malaria. It is because the malarial organism is infinitely more susceptible to the action of quinine than other living cells. Several theories have been offered to explain the exact action of quinine on the parasites. There is no need to go into them now. But there is no doubt about the very dependable action of quinine on the asexual forms of the parasite.



Clarifiers of the New Quinine Factory at Cinchona on the Anamallais

Apart from malarial therapy, quinine has been used in small doses as a "bitter" an hour before food to improve subnormal appetite. Many tonics therefore contain small amounts of quinine. For several decades it has been used in combination with ergot to promote uterine contractions after child-birth. In combination with Urea hydro-chloride it has been used as a sclerosing agent in the treatment of internal piles by injection.

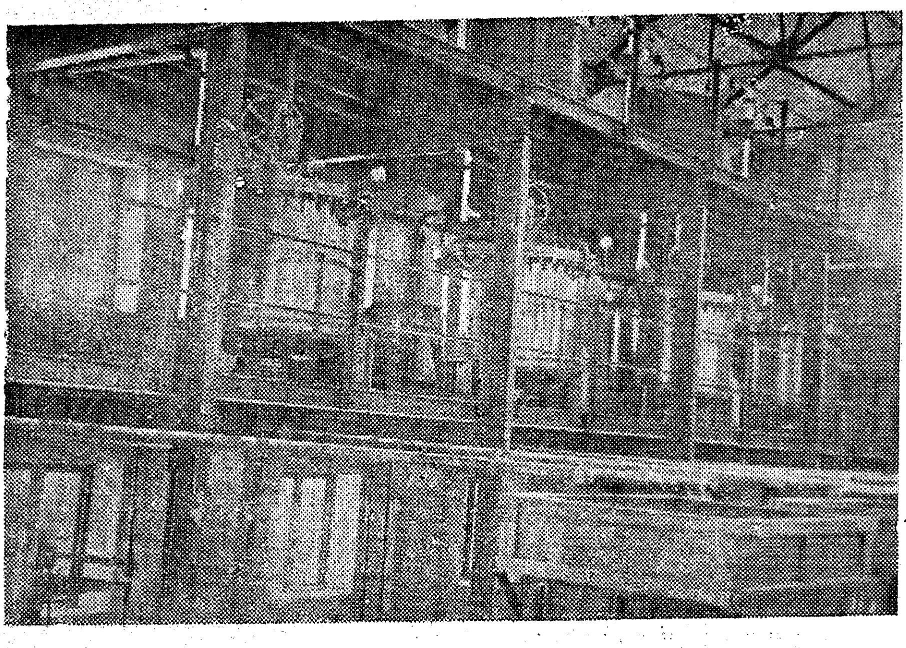
Certain Toxic Effects

There are certain toxic effects of quinine which may develop in some persons, even with small doses, a manifestation of the curious 'idosyncracy' they have to quinine. The symptoms of Cinchonism are noises in the ears, skin rashes, vomiting and diarrhœa.

The cinchona bark of commerce is obtained almost entirely from India and Java. During the last war, supplies of quinine from Java and Malaya became unavailable to the Allies. This led to an intensive search for new synthetic anti-malarials. Thousands of them were "screened" by estimating their efficacy in laboratory animals infected with malaria. Of them, chloroquine, camaquin, mepacrine, paludrine and primaquine are the best known and most useful. The introduction of these synthetic anti-malarials has made us ponder and ask ourselves the question whether there is any further use for quinine at all. In fact, Pharmaceutical Journal of 12th July 1947 said:

> "One is left to conclude that as cinchona cultivation will continue in Java, the development of further plantations need not be encouraged."

But that was at a time when the newer anti-malarial drugs had not been tried out completely. We now know that the early claims that paludrine could effectively suppress malarial paroxysms with just one tablet are untenable



The Quinine refining unit of the New Quinine Factory

Most workers in the field are agreed that in the treatment of acute paroxysms quinine is still the most dependable drug.

This becomes obvious when we realise that the drug is most effective against the organisms in their least resistant 'amœboid' forms. Whenever possible, one prefers to start the treatment with quinine although it may later be replaced by the newer anti-malarials.

Quinine, the most Dependable

In the grave emergency of cerebral malaria which should always be considered as the cause of coma when other known causes of unconsciousness have been carefully excluded in the tropics, quinine by the intravenous route is the most dependable treatment. The drug is usually administered very slowly in a large volume of saline.

There is considerable evidence in recent literature to show that the relapse-rate in benign tertian malaria is least when the treatment employed has been quinine followed by pamaquin or primaquin. It has been shown that such combined treatment is definitely superior to any of the synthetic anti-malarials in keeping down the relapse-rate.

Great advances have taken place in the control of malaria both by chemo-prophylasis and by dealing with the insect vector, the mosquito. In Brazil chloroquine has been incorporated into common salt distributed by Government agency. Even so, the use of residual insecticides for the attack on the mosquito has been considered the best method of malaria control. In South India exceedingly gratifying results have been achieved in Wynad and the Anamalais. It is certainly going to take a very long time to completely rid our vast continent of malaria. We are therefore not likely to find the manufacture of quinine superfluous or unnecessary.

(*Continued from page* 22)

return after 12 noon. The Cadets get their morning tea before 5-30 a.m., breakfast at 8-30 a.m., lunch at 1o' clock, evening tea at 3-30 p.m., and dinner at 7-30 p.m.

The messing arrangements, inspite of the acute shortage of water in this place, is really laudable. The 6th Madras Medical Coy. N.C.C. attends to the medical and sanitary requirements of the Camp. The Cadets and the officers are living in tents. The technical service of 3rd Madras Engr. Pl. N.C.C. and 2nd Madras E.M.E. Sec. N.C.C. is of very great value in this road work. Thanks to the service of the 5th Madras Signal Section N.C.C. of Annamalai University, the work-spot and the other areas connected with the Camp are all linked by telephone.

The Devangar Educational Association of Chinalapati have rendered very valuable service to this Camp by throwing open their school buildings and the grounds for the Camp use. The District Board of Madurai has allowed the secondary school at Chinalapati for housing the A.C.C. Teachers' undergoing training.

Military Training

Military training is also a part of this Social Service Camp. One third of the Camp period of 21 days is devoted for military training of the Cadets. Fifty Junior Division Officers of N.C.C. are attached to this Camp for a refresher course of 21 days, in Drill, Arms Drill, Weapon Training, Map Reading, Field Craft, Section leading and other military subjects.

One hundred and thirty A.C.C. teachers are also attached to this Camp for basic training for 14 days in Physical training, Squad Drill, First Aid, Hygiene, Sanitation, Citizenship, etc.

Cost of Living : Mofussil Centres.

The cost of living index numbers for low paid employees for the different mofussil centres for the month of March 1955 are furnished below.

(Base : year ended June, 1936 100).

Centre.	*Cost of living index numbers for March* 1955.
Cuddalore	325
Tiruchirappalli ..	348
Madurai	323
Coimbatore ..	369
Kozhikode ..	393

Once Upon a Time They Were Drunkards

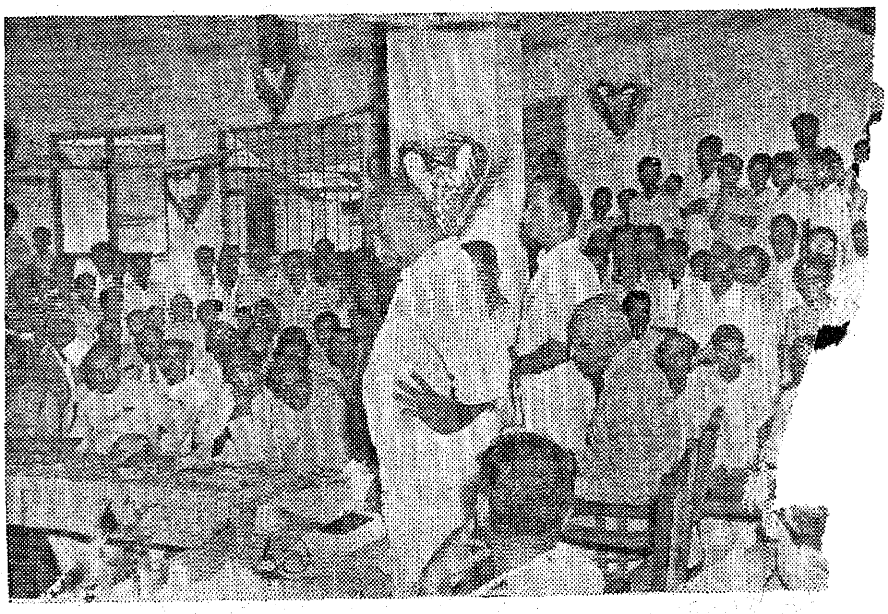
A Human Problem

There are certain issues and problems which can take a lot of retelling. For instance, there are issues which involve the lives of human beings. That is not like a mathematical problem. You can't of course listen to a problem in mathematics more than once and yet pretend to be interested in it wholeheartedly. But when you discuss or assess the results of prohibition in a particular locality, men with a heart can never say th y are bored. Because pictures of indiv pop up in their minds. After all of us have come from villages. And who does not have in his mind the picture of at least one or two miserable specimens who, sodden with liquor, became the object of derision and contempt in the village. Who does not remember the distant howling of a " song ", the conversation with all the animate and inanimate objects on the way and the chorus of shouts of the urchins : " So and so is coming from the toddy shop. Let us have a look."

Tainted Money

Yes it was entertainment for village urchins. But what an entertainment! It was entertainment at the expense of a miserable human being, who for the moment at least had ceased to be human. This stressing the obvious is called for because auditorium-wise economists and publicists have a way of forgetting human beings while discussing about " ways and means ". Of course money has to be found for recon-truction. But if that money is to be aised after the deliberate adoption of a policy which tends to debase human beings, then that money is tainted and no amount of good " ends " can justify that " means ". Mahatmaji taught us that lesson and in our frantic attempts to raise money we should not forget that basic tenet.

Now let us peruse, cursorily though, through the pages of reports sent by Amelioration Officers from all parts of State. All of them are human in form, but real



Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, Chief Minister, inaugurated the Kinnigoli Rural Co-operati in South Kanara during his recent tour of the district

Says the report from Madurai :

" Subbiah Samban, son of Mari Samban, aged about 58 years, belonging to S. Melapatti village in Tirumangalam taluk is an ex-addict. He used to drink to his heart's content and create scenes. His family suffered a lot during the pre-prohibition days. After the introduction of Prohibition, a great change has taken place in the ex-addict's behaviour. He has purchased two acres of dry land and he and his family are leading a peaceful life now."

Can't you visualise the husband and wife sitting on the pial of the house and discussing about the future of their children ?

He earns more

From Tirukoilur circle, Tiruchirappalli district comes this story :—

" Sri Ponnuswami, a member of Thensiruvalur Co-operative Society in Kallakurichi taluk has benefited much on account of Prohibition. Before the introduction of Prohibition, he was an addict pend all his earnings

towards intoxicant drinks. T no peace in the house and his children suffered a lot. Now economic condition has impro much and has purchased lan Rs. 2,500 in addition to havi cash of Rs. 500 with him. cleared all his debts and is le happy family life."

Yes, once upon a time the feared the very presence of th Imagine the tragedy, children in fear when the father made his rance at the house steps. B those dark days are just faint me

He Builds a House

Now comes this shortest of stories from Malabar (North circle

" Kunhiraman Nair of K amsom, an ex-addict, has construct beautiful house after the introducti prohibition." Only one who has about constructing a house can appreciate the human that one-sentence report

4 - JUN 1956
MADRAS

'armers' Forum—Voice of Indian Agriculture

By Sri S. K. SWAMY

'armers who form about 80 per cent ;he country's population need their n association to discuss their pro- 'ns and do certain agricultural :ations on a co-operative scale. It .atifying to note that a start has ı given to a sort of farmers' organi- on.

ıe foundation for the "Farmers' m" was laid at Srinagar under 'identship of Dr. Panjabrao h, Union Minister of Agricul- National Farmers' Conven- was held in New Delhi from April 1955 was a landmark ry of Indian Agriculture. over 300 delegates present 'onvention representing different f the country. They showed nthusiasm and interest to form mers' Forum.

rganization of Farmers' Forum essity among our farm group must be glad that such an ion has been given a start ıe Central Government has is proposition to form the ion on an uniform line ıt the country. It will be the future if the Forum is ned on a similar framework in s of the country.

on-political, non-sectarian

rs' Forum is a non-political, arian organization of the agri- producers and all who are ed in the promotion of their . It will provide them with ns to sit together, study the ems of Indian agriculture and e solutions for the same. It Farmers' co-operation for the ncement of Agriculture. In short, ners' Forum represent the Voice ian Agriculture.

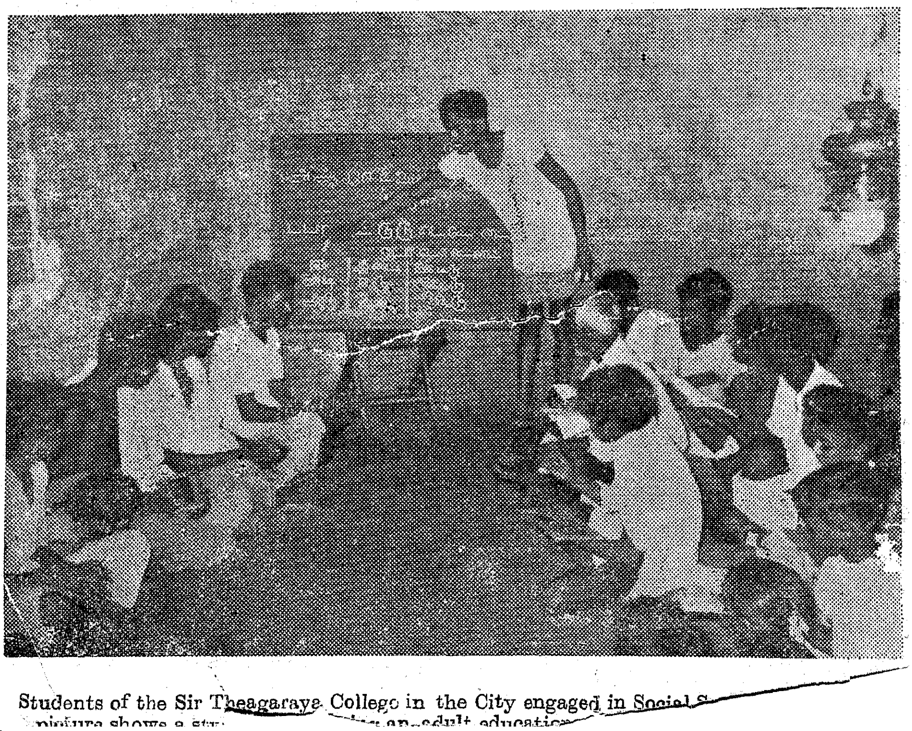
rent activities of the Forum t the village level, then district, State and e. The Forum should be made by the farmers and for the farmers and it should represent the group of people interested in Agriculture. The success depends upon the contribution given by the Forum members in the form of service, support and money. The idea that Forum is the organization of their own and meant to fulfill the needs of the members should be well understood. The initial interest, sacrifice and support given by the members will form the proper foundation.

The motto of Farmers' Forum is "Listen—Discuss—Act—Co-operate for your good and good of the State."

In Madras State, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, has already begun the work in this direction at a Farmers' meeting held at Trivellore in connexion with the Avadi Congress Session. At the beginning, a few districts may be selected where Farmers' Forums could be organized. The experience gathered in the first step will be a guiding post to spread the Farmers' Forum throughout the State.

Concerted Action

The present-day situation in agriculture is full of problems and farmers have to get together to discuss those important matters and send their constructive sugg s to the Government. Today the representation of the farmers in forming agricultural policy and enactments is very poor and those localised agricultural associations that are found at present are quite scattered in different parts of the State. When Farmers' Forum is organized on a village, district and State level it will give proper representation to each and every farmer of our State.



Students of the Sir Theagaraya College in the City engaged in Social S…
picture shows a st… on adult education…

Co-operation is one important factor the Forum. Farmers are at great ss by getting their requirements on retail rate and selling their produce a wholesale price. Purchase and les Co-operatives get the farm and m family requirements at a cheaper e; and provide marketing facilities the agricultural produce. Cattle keting Co-op, Grain Co-op and Co-op may be formed. Sales Co-tives may get the requirements of rs on large scale and supply them cheaper rate. Farm machineries used on a co-operative scale.

rs' Forum helps to promote l and cultural interest of the al producers and village

vernment is very much to see the growth of the is up to the farmers to see ll established for their own d of the State.

tional Anthem

recalled that certain ons were issued in 1948 e playing of National An l occasions. Since then Go India have decided that "Jan Mana" should be the National m and they have approved two ve as of the same for purpose, na y, a full version playing time ap ximately 52 seconds) and a short ersion of 9 bars playing time a roximately 20 econds). The texts of the two versions re as given below:—

Full Version

ana gaṇa mana adhināyaka jaya he Bhārata
hāgya—vidhātā,
anjāb Sindhu Gujarāta Marāthā Drāvida
tkala Bangā,
indhya Himāchala Jamunā Gangā
chhala jaladhi tarangā,
va shubha nāme jāge tava shubha āsisha mānge,
e tava jaya gāthā,
a gana mangala—dāyaka a he
ārata bhāgya—vidhātā,
ya he jaya he jaya he jaya ya
he

Short Version

Jana-gana-mana-adhi nayaka, jaya he Bharata—bhagya vidhata.

Jaya he, jaya he, Jaya he, Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he.

The Government of India have laid down that these versions should be played only on the following occasions:—

Full version.—(i) On all occasions when the President is present in person (including broadcasts by the President on National Days); (ii) on all occasions for Governors and Rajpramukhs when they attend ceremonial parades within their State; and (iii) at Republic and Independence Day Parades when the National Flag is broken. *Short version.*—On all other occasions (these will mostly be military functions).

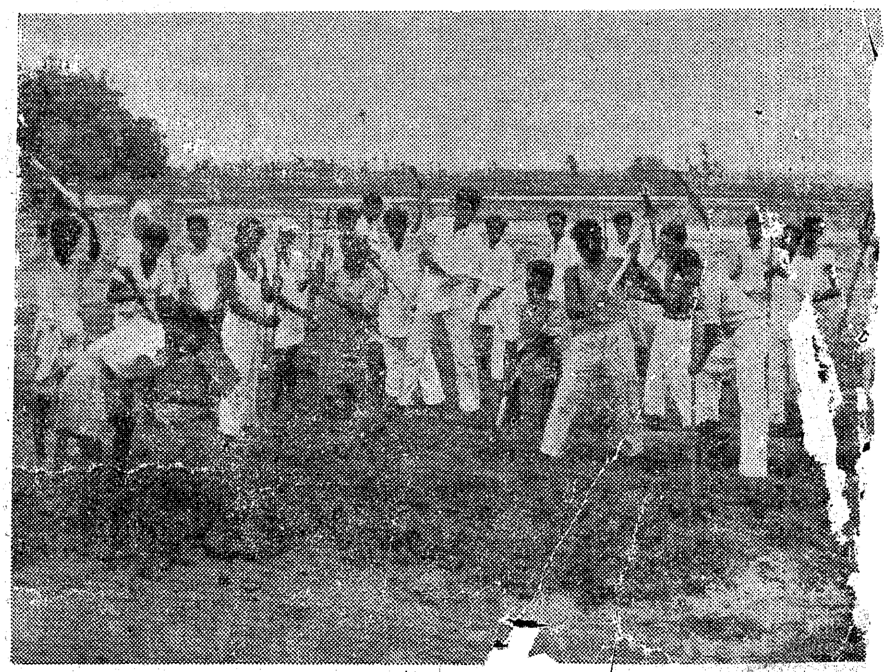
In contra-distinction to the occasions on which the two versions should be played as noted above, the Government of India have further decided that the National Anthem could be *sung* (with or without the accompaniment of the instruments) on occasions which although not ceremonial are nevertheless invested with significance because of the presence of Governors, Rajpramukhs or Ministers. Government consider that this pr is not only desirable but should actu be encouraged. There wou also no objection to the *singing* (as disti from *playing*) of the standard versi of the National Anthem by educatio institutions, during certain olen functions such as Founde Da Annual Day, etc.

(*Continued from page* 25)

Just one more report from Sou Malabar circle and we will close for t time being:—

"Sri D. P. George is a fitter a and an ex-addict. He is marri has to support his aged fathe wife and children. His in income prior to prohibition was l and he was unable to maintai family with the minimum require of food and clothing with the am He was never free from the burd indebtedness. But since the adve prohibition he was forced to leave habit of drinking and a new phase set in his family life. Now he is lead a happy life. He feels that if proh tion had not been introduced he wo not have been able to lead this h life."

No discourses could be more eloqu than these human stories.



Students of the Sir Theagaraya College in ... aged in Social Ser... They are constructing a road ... village

Courtallam

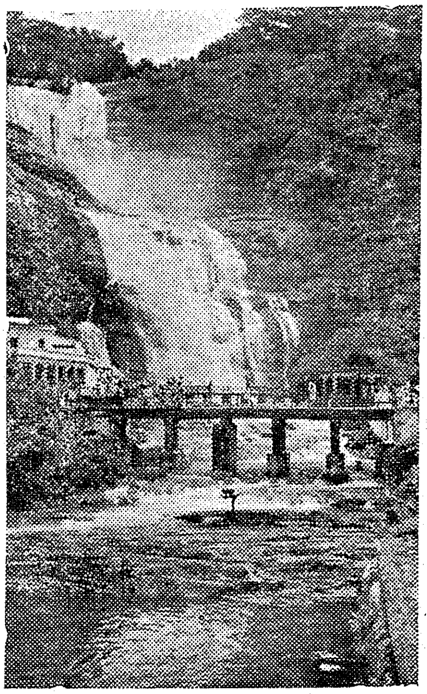
By Sri V. SANKARANARAYANAN, Executive Officer, Kutralam Temple

Divinity and Beauty

Courtallam or Kutralam is a famous ndu shrine in the western part of Tirunelveli district. It is, in addi- a popular health resort and spot of State-wide prominence. ng as it does, a temple of hoary uity, magnificent water-falls and ting mountain scenery, it has ned great repute as a place of mage from time immemorial the monsoonish weather that ails during the months of June to cember attracts crowds of visitors m all over the State and beyond.

Situated at an elevation of 550 feet the southern arm of a deep bay in Western Ghats, Courtallam Hills ring along the western side of the rict present for the denizen of the ins the most fascinating object of landscape. Above Sivagiri and thward as far as the northern boun- ry of the Tenkasi taluk, the West- Ghats rise with great suddenness m the plains to the watershed, which sured by a horizontal line, is only e three miles or four from their e. Along the sky line, the range rages 5,000, feet many peaks running to cover that height. Southward m Kadayanallur, the main range ps rapidly to Aryankavu Pass. covering again, they climb gradually wards until above the valley of the ive falls River ', they reach 5,000 culminating in the splendid peak Panchantangi 5,135 feet above rtallam.

From June to September, the hills ch overlook the Courtallam bay are rcast with storm clouds beaten up ugh the Aryankavu Pass by the ls of the south-west monsoon and time when the rest of the district practically no rain, heavy showers constantly falling along the slopes the hills and over a few square iles he country at their foot. Rain ... ds blowing through the han ng ... the temper... by 10 to 15 degrees below the average of the district and substitute a delightful climate for raging winds and sand-storms.



Kutralam Falls—The Spa of the South

The Water-falls

During this season as also from November to January, the period of north-west monsoon, the water-falls (Vada aruvi), one of the most striking natural beauties of the place, is in full floods. It is by this cascade of nearly 300 feet that the river Chittar makes its final descent into the level country. Seen from the foot, the river comes first into sight rushing headlong from a forest above a sheer precipice. Nearly half way down a deep trough in the face of the rock known as "Pongumakadal" (boiling sea) breaks the fall and it is beneath the mass of water issuing from this basin and in the pool at the foot of the hill that people delight to bathe.

A committee of medical men ap ted in 1811 by the quandom East Company reported as follows :—

"The falling of the water a first shock is over, gives an bable feeling of pleasure. constant beating, it quic circulation and produces a all over the body and has further good effects of languor, raising the spiri appetite and promoting a superior degree to any of bathing. In consequ virtues together with t climate, it has been the of rapidly restoring m and comfort, who, pr visit to Courtallam hastening to tl

Dr. Caldwell, in his ... nelveli district, de ... ter- fall as one of the ... water bathing ghats in ... ole world. Mr. Stuart in h ... rt history of Tirunelveli pays equally felicitous compliment. ... Hindus, the water-fall is eq ... y efficacious as a means of wash ... away sins. Courtallam as a he ... h resort is at first the discovery of Europeans who, mainly officer planters and business-men used to flock here during the season till sc ... etime ago. Kutralam is called th famous SPA of the South.

The Dervation of the Name

The name Kutrālam is derived from குற்றால் (Kutral), the name of a forest tree under whose refreshing shade GOD seated himself.

நிமலனும் பிரமசாரி நின்மலை யென்னு [ஞானச்
குமரியா லிலந்தோன்றக் குற்றாலர் [கோவிதார
சமருக... மன்னு நாமந் தருவளை யாத், [நீழ
அம... ற் திருக்குற்றால மானது மூல [டானம்.

(Sthalapurana 10-10.)

The Sthalapurana gives another ymological derivation also. utrālam is composed of two words (ந்+தாலம்), the former meaning evil (of birth)' and the latter 'that which burns or washes'. So Kutrālam means the place where the evil of birth is burnt or washed away.

தொன்மையாந் தீவினைத் தொடர்ச்சி குவ் [வதாந்
தன்மையாப் போழ்ந்தெரி தழுதுத்தால [மா
நன்மையாரியந்தமிழ் நாமம் பெற்றது
சென்ம நோயறுப்பது திருக்குற்றாலம்.

(6-51 Sthalapurana.)

The temple is dedicated to Sri Tirukutralanatha Swami or Tirukutachalapathi, i.e., Lord of three peaks and Sri Kuzhalvai Mozhi Amman—the sweet mouthed damsel.

Hoary Origin

Tradition attributes the origin of the temple to Saint Agasthya. At the time of Siva's marriage in Mount Kailas, the guests and visitors so crowded the mountain that the earth's balance was disturbed, the south rising up and the north lowering down. At Siva's bidding, Saint Agasthya went to the south to right the balance. At irukutachallam (Courtallam), he found a Vishnu temple and himself bearing the marks of Saivite was turned away by the Vaishnava priests. He then went off to the Subramania temple at anji to ask his advice and accepting , he returned the next day with a mam and thulasi beads and easily tained admission. By his touch, he en converted the idol of Vishnu into alingam, and in the course of rsion, the conch (சங்கு) in Sri u's hand grew in the temple and akra (சக்கரம்) into the Siharam). The temple is hence conch-l, a peculiarity, and not a square tangle as other sister temples are. adition of conversion is described il in Sthalapurana but it lacks iation by historical evidence. f the numerous inscriptions in the temple makes any to it, the earliest amongst ting to a Chola King Paranarakesari Varman) of the early ury, nor is there available any e of internal or external The inscriptions record, hers, the varied services of la and Pandya rulers to the who flourished between the 15th ... uries.

Soul-stirring Songs by Saints

Saint Tirugnānasambanda (7th century) glorifies the Lord of Courtallam in two pathihams (பதிகம்), one of which relates to (குறும்பலா) (short jack tree) the sthala vriksha of the place. Even prior, Poet Kapilar of the III sangam age refers to Kutralam in his (அந்தாதி). Later saints Appar, Manickavasagar, Pattinathar, etc., have poured forth their feelings of ecstacy in soul stirring songs about Kutrāla Koothar (dancer). Saint Arunagiri praised God Subrahmanya of Kutralam in his *Tirupugal.*

During later centuries, the Polygars of Chokkampatti have rendered yeoman service to the temple by providing it with two large mantapams, one containing the flag staff (கொடிமரம்) and the other named Tirukuta Mantapam in front of the temple. Within the temple is a sub-shrine dedicated to Parasakti, the powerful guardian deity of many families far and near.

Three years ago, a dumb Brahmin girl absorbed in deep meditation in her holy presence, suddenly gained the faculty of speech and began to sing Her praises.

On the face of the water-fall-rock are carved a number of Sivalingams. During festival days, the Lord of Kutralam is taken to a mantap near the Falls with musical pomp and then to the falls for bath. Daily pooja is offered to the falls and the Sivalingams on the rock. Yearly three festivals are celebrated—Chitra Vishu festival (April), Aipasi Vishu festival (October) and Arudra festival (December-January).

Within a furlong of the temple, there is a sub-temple known as Chitra Sabha—Hall of pictures, dedicated to Sri Nataraja (Siva as dancer). The walls are ornamented with paintings of deities and devotees, puranic incidents and religious events. This sub-temple follows the Malabar style of architecture inside. In front, there is a teppakulam with an elaborately decorated gopuram, the polygars of Chokkampatti being responsible for these as well as for the copper roofing of the sabha.

Nature at her Best

Higher up the hills, are two more falls, Shanbagadevi aruvi and Tènaruvi "Honey Falls" within one and a half and three miles respectively. "Five Falls" in the west and "Tiger Falls" or "Pasupatha Shastha" aruvi in the east are within easy reach. Dame nature shows herself at her best at all these spots. "Tiger Falls" have been recently artistically improved by a munificent benefactor. The old Shastha Temple here has given place to a new attractive modern design of building. Fine dressing rooms and waiting sheds, bathing pool and regulated falls are some of the features of the improvement besides general remodelling of the place, adding to the scenic effect.

Lodging Facilities

The Europeans were the pioneers in the construction of residential houses—spacious bungalows with ample curtilage and these have changed hands since their exit. In later times, numerous buildings sprang up. There are also many houses providing lodging to the floating crowds at daily, monthly or season rates. Hotels exist in good number and there is at least one big house offering lodging and boarding on upto-date lines.

The peculiar climate of the hills suggested the cultivation of exotic products, nutmegs, cloves, spices and cardamum, cinnamon and coffee and mangusteens but the produce not being marketable, inland or overseas, due to lack of quality, the venture failed. The "Estates" have now passed into the hands of several Indian owners who cultivate these products except cinnamon and coffee, with indifferent success.

Conveniences Attended to

The Water Falls Association, a mixed body of officials and non-officials under the headship of the District Collector attends to the convenience of the visitors at all bathing ghats. Dressing rooms are provided near the Main falls and Five falls. Spacious terraces with ample protection are constructed at the foot of these falls in both the ghats where people can now bathe peacefully without the former fear of hidden "dug outs", unwary slips, or false steps in the rugged rocks.

Flora and Fauna

To the botanist and the sportsman, the jungle around is a delightful mat... the early 19th century Dr. ... explored and collec... 1,20... of flora and he calc... th... t 2,00... species ...

found. As regards fauna, sambhur and Ibex are common. Spotted deer also is found. Tiger makes occasional descents and depredations.

To the poet, Kutralam is a perennial source of inspiration the vast panorama of nature's wealth—the hills and dales, running brooks, and ringing streams, silvery cascades and their roaring music, the carpet of verdent green decked with scintillating flowers of varied hues, giant trees and dwarf plants, white clouds and blue sky, feasts the mind with the sublime and the beautiful—an eternal reminder of an All Powerful Force.

Courtallam is a rapidly progressive village enjoying some of the modern amenities. Post office, telephone system, village school, library, reading room, park, sports, electricity, motor service, fine roads radiating in all directions and finally a Panchayat to develop civic welfare. The nearest railway station is Tenkasi, three and a half miles northeast.

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Farm Forum ; Discussion ;
Folk Songs ;
Market rates and water-level readings ;
Topical Discussion ; Weather Report.

Friday, 3rd June 1955—
Grama Kalakshepa Mandappattil : Peria Alwar Kathai ;
Market rates and water-level readings ;
Topical discussion ; Weather Report.

Saturday, 4th June 1955—
Talk in Tamil arranged by the Department of Co-operation, Government of Madras ;
Athi Poru Maraiyai : Song ;
Valluvar Perunal ;
Weekly Review of Market rates ; Water-level readings ;
Topical Discussion ; Weather Report.

Sunday, 5th June 1955—
Dal Grass : Discussion ;
Grama Kathai ;
Market rates and water-level

Wednesday, 8th June 1955—
Cold Bath : Discussion ;
Min Inam Odi : Song ;
Listeners' letters ;
Market rates and water-level readings ;
Topical Discussion ; Weather Report.

Thursday, 9th June 1955—
Farm Forum : Duscussion ;
Musical Bouquet ;
Market rates and water-level readings ;
Topical Discussion ; Weather Report.

Friday, 10th June 1955—
Lavani ;
Market rates and water-level readings ;
Topical Discussion ; Weather Report.

Saturday, 11th June 1955—
Cottage Industries : Khadder Self-sufficiency : Discussion ;
Kuttu Vilakku : Song ;
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Topical Discussion ; Weather Report.

Sunday, 12th June 1955—
Cauliflower Cultivation : Discussion ;
Desa Nalam Peruga : Song ;
The Pial School of Political S--ence ;
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...sion ; Weather

..h June 1955—
.. : Discussion ;
..gs Lesson ;
..ge Women's Forum ;
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Discussion ; ..her

Tuesday, 14th June ...
Market rates ...
readings ;
Topical Discussion : Report.

Wednesday, 15th June 1955–
Blood Pressure : Discussio...
Moonru Kadalum : Song ;
Ellam Terindavar : Play ;
Market rates and w...
readings ;
Topical Discussion ; Report.

Thursday, 16th June 1955—
Farm Forum : Discussion ;
Ilai Thottam : (4) Tulasi ;
Market rates and w...
readings ;
Topical Discussion ; Report.

Friday, 17th June 1955—
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Market rates and readings ;
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Saturday, 18th June 195...
Talk in Tamil arra...
Department of M...
Government of M...
Valluvan Tanda ;
The Adult Liter...
Weekly Revie...
Water-level
Topical I...
Report.

Sunday, 19th ...
Methods ...
Discuss...
Kootturavu ...
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readings ;
Topical I...
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Monday ...
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..ıne 1955—
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'd June 1955—
of Tuberculosis :
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.. Kalaiyakka : Song ;
..ers' letters ;
..t rates and water-level
..lings ;
..al Discussion ; Weather
..port.

..y, 23rd June 1955—
..a Forum : Discussion ;
..e you heard this song ?
..ket rates and water-level
..adings ;
..cal Discussion ; Weather
..eport.

.., 24th June 1955—
..a Nataka Sabaiyil : Udavi
..m—Play ;
rates and water-level
..s ;
Discussion ; Weather

..5th June 1955—
Agriculture in Kashmir :
..on ;
..nizh Mozhi : Song ;
..iteracy Class ;
..of Market rates ;
..eadings ;
..sion ; — Weather

Sunday, 26th June 1955—
Castor Cultivation : Discussion ;
Otrumaiyai : Song ;
Ayan Sthree Part Angammal : (3) Serial Feature ;
Market rates and water-level readings ;
Topical Discussion ; Weather Report.

Monday, 27th June 1955—
Rinderpest : Discussion ;
Velli Panimalai : Song ;
Thol Muttai : (3) Tiruhu Kombu : Feature ;
Market rates and water-level readings ;
Topical Discussion ; Weather Report.

Tuesday, 28th June 1955—
Farm Forum : Discussion ;
Oyil Kummi ;
Market rates and water-level readings ;
Topical Discussion ; Weather Report.

Wednesday, 29th June 1955—
Skin Protection : Discussion ;
Ilai Thottam : (5) Tea Ilai : Feature ;
Market rates and water-level readings ;
Topical Discussion ; Weather Report.

Thursday, 30th June 1955—
Farm Forum : Discussion ;
Mangalakkalai : Song ;
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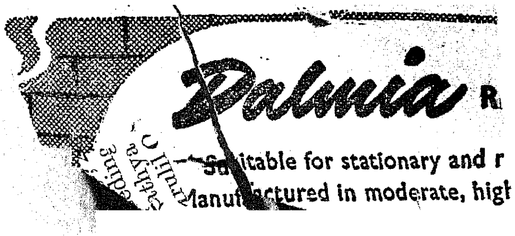
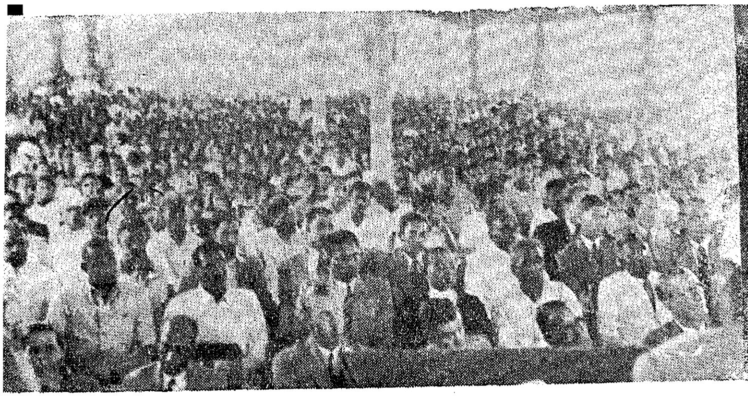
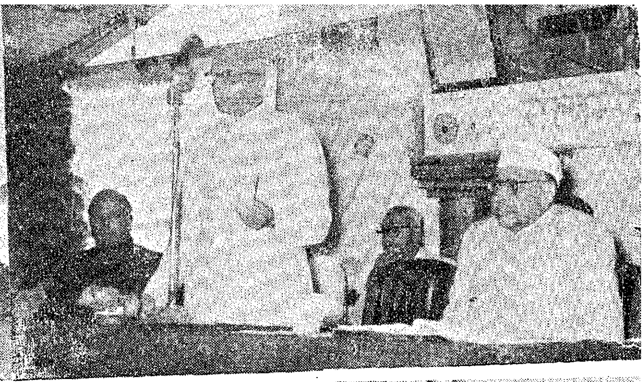
Market rates and water-level readings ;
Topical Discussion ; Weather Report.

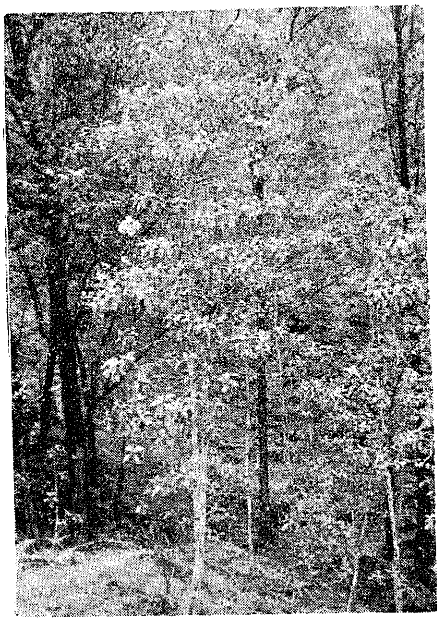
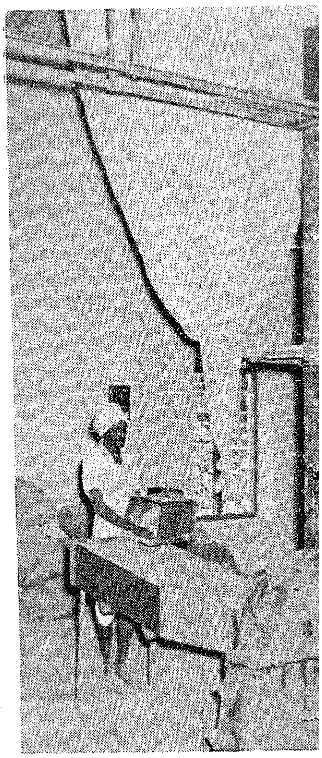
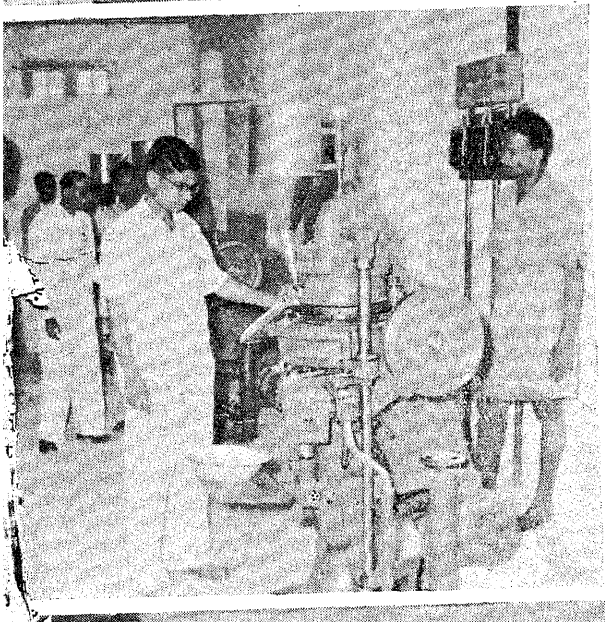
Family Planning Scheme : Central Government's Aid

One of the recommendations made by the Family Planning Research and Programme Committee, constituted by the Government of India, is that grants should be made to State Governments and to voluntary organisations for Family Planning Programmes to the extent of Rs. 14 lakhs during 1954–55 and Rs. 16 lakhs during 1955–56 in order to promote Governmental and voluntary effort in this field. So far as initial non-recurring expenditure is concerned, the grant given by the Central Government will cover the full cost of technical equipment and of furniture other than normal office furniture. The recurring grant to State Governments in connection with the proposed Family Planning Programme will be on a sliding scale. The total period of Central financial assistance will be limited to a period of three years.

The proposals put forward by local bodies will be considered as part of those sent up by the State Governments in whose territories they are constituted. The pattern of assistance indicated in this note will apply to local bodies also.



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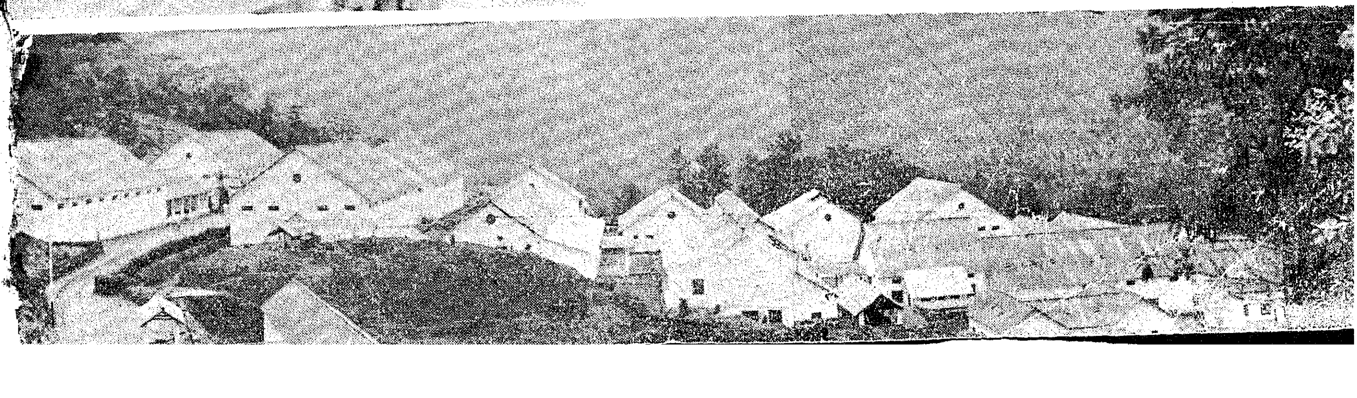

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